THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 284

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Italians Claim Advance, Greeks Report Line Holds; 'Block Booking' Modified

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 29, 1940

War Summary: Italo-Greek Claims Conflict

War in Greece was the subject of fragmentary and conflicting reports. Greeks claimed to be holding the Metaxas Line in mountain passes of the north, while the Italians claimed an advance of 10 miles beyond the Greek frontier toward Salonika.

Britain was speeding help by land, sea, and air. There were reports that British troops had landed on the Island of Corfu but they were not confirmed. British sources denied yesterday's reports of occupation of Crete. [Details: Page 1.]

Largest shipping losses sustained for a single week with exception of the evacuation of Dunkirk were admitted by Britain. The British Government indicated that it had gained 1,800,000 tons of shipping by conversion of Greece's merchant marine to British service. [Details: Page 4.]

In the air British bombers continued systematic assaults on Germany, attacking German ports. German warplanes were turned back four times from London following one of the British capital's lightest nighttime raids. [Details: Page 5.]

In Washington: Movie Adjustments Announced

The Justice Department announced that a consent decree had been filed in New York under which five major motion picture companies agreed to terminate so-called "blind selling" and to modify "block booking" methods. The companies announced were Paramount, Loew's, RKO, Warner Brothers, Twentieth Century-Fox, and their subsidiary and affiliated companies.

The War Department announced, as conscription of manpower was about to begin, that 35,275 men had volunteered for three-year enlistments in the Army thus far this month. The estimated enlisted strength of the Army now is 360,000.

The Republican National Committee reported to the Clerk of the House that it had received $529,551 and had spent $708,987 between Sept. 1 and Oct. 2.

President Roosevelt at noon opened the Nation's conscription drawing with a short speech, saying that America's young men "are ready, as all of our country must be, to play their part" in the Nation's defense.

In New England: Plans for Roosevelt Visit

Detailed plans for President Roosevelt's proposed visit to Connecticut and Massachusetts tomorrow were announced today, subject to possible last-minute cancellation due to the European situation. [Details: Page 9.]

A State-wide survey of Massachusetts indicated that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has a lead over his Democratic Gubernatorial rival, Attorney General Paul A. Dever. [Details: Page 9.]

A school of politics on "What Price Democracy" was conducted by the League of Women Voters at the Boston City Club as a climax to its non-partisan pre-election activities. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

The Massachusetts Public Works Department announced a $42,000,000 program of highway improvement for purposes of national defense. [Details and map: Page 9.]

Details of the political campaign in New England: Pages 9, 10.

Reds Lose New York Ballot Appeal

Albany, N. Y. (AP)—The Communist Party lost its final legal battle to gain a place on next Tuesday's State election ballot when the Court of Appeals unanimously rejected today the party's appeal from a lower court ruling.

Hudson County Courts Curtailed

Trenton, N. J. (AP)—The New Jersey Supreme Court invalidated the Republican-controlled Legislature's action in granting exclusive original jurisdiction in election law violation cases to four new courts set up in Democratic Hudson County.

Court Blocks Payment to Ohio Miners

Dayton, Ohio (AP)—A District Court of Appeals order prevented the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation from issuing $286,000 to 6,660 Ohio coal miners who were idle during a bituminous shutdown in 1939. The Court yesterday granted 23 coal operators a temporary restraining order pending an appeal.

Norway's Bombers Delivered in Canada

Santa Monica, Calif. (AP)—Douglas Aircraft Corp. officials said that attack-bombers ordered by the Norwegian Government are being delivered in Canada. Commander Kristian Ostby, head of the Royal Norwegian Military Mission to the United States, is inspecting the ships but would not discuss plans for putting them into service.

Argentine Police Arrest Youth Union Members

La Plata, Argentina (AP)—Police of Buenos Aires Province announced the arrest of 26 members of the Union for Rights of Youth, which authorities said is a Communist organization. The Communist Party is banned in Argentina.

In the Far East: Airliner Reported Attacked

A Douglas airliner piloted by an American, W. C. Kent, on the China National Aviation Corporation's Hong Kong-Chungking service, was reported shot down by a Japanese warplane, with several fatalities.

Japan was reported deferring decision on whether the Italo-Greek war involves Japan under its recent Triple Axis agreement with Germany and Italy.

Japanese troops have started a new offensive in Southern Honan Province. Chinese reported a three-pronged Japanese drive toward the Western slope of the Tepeis Mountains.

Bombing of the Burma Road continued.

Bombing of Chengtu in Szechwan Province by five Japanese warplanes which flew 1,200 miles across the mountains of Southeastern China was claimed by Japan. The Burma road also was bombed.

In Africa: Britons Raid Italian Bases

British raids on the Italian bases at Bengasi and Derna on the Libyan coast and on the port of Assab in Eritrea were reported by the air force. Another raid on the Italians in Ethiopia by a force based in Kenya was reported.

French troops from Beirut, Lebanon, to the number of 5,000, belonging to the demobilized French army in Syria were reported on their way to France. Approximately 20,000 were stated to be still in Syria.

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Political Primer

will be found on
Page 3

Exclusive: French Spurn Nazi Demands

Large crop of rumors about Vichy's surrender to Axis untrue—Something has happened to halt trend—Britain prepared to act with force if attempt by French to collaborate with Berlin occurs.

The Christian Science Monitor vouches for the authoritative source of the following dispatch. Circumstances on the Continent, which are readily understandable, make it impossible to disclose the point of origin of the message.

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FROM EUROPE (By radio to The Christian Science Monitor) Oct. 28 — Something has gone wrong with Berlin's plans for France.

What lies behind the change or how long it will endure is completely uncertain, but it can be stated on high French authority that as of today the French Government has taken a firm stand against German proposals for "collaboration for European peace" between France and Germany.

In fact, it is learned authoritatively that as of today the position of Vichy is as follows:

1. All rumors concerning peace are untrue.
2. All rumors concerning preliminaries of peace are untrue.
3. All rumors concerning the cession of colonies or any part of any colony to any Axis country or any other country are untrue.
4. All rumors concerning the surrender of strategic military or naval bases in France, Africa, or any other French territory are untrue.
5. All reports concerning permission for the passage of Axis troops through unoccupied French territory are untrue.
6. All information concerning possible collaboration of the French fleet against England are untrue.
7. All rumors concerning the voluntary surrender of any part of France itself are untrue.

Communiqué Not Published

The fact that the German press did not publish the Vichy Government's communiqué on the conversations between Reichsführer Hitler and Marshal Pétain, provided the first hint that something had gone wrong in the German-French negotiations. This is further confirmed by indications in Berlin that the communiqué fell short of German wishes.

Obviously the sudden stiffening of Vichy's attitude may be only a momentary maneuver in the tense diplomatic duel involving most of Europe which has apparently brought new factors into the Vichy situation.

Informed quarters suggest three factors as important probable elements in the change. The first was the week-end speech of Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the National Press Club on Oct. 26 again vigorously aligning the United States with those nations standing for individual rights and international integrity.

The second was President Roosevelt's message to Marshal Pétain.

The third is reported to have been a blunt English warning to Vichy that should it capitulate all the great industrial centers of France would be immediately bombed to the fullest power of the Royal Air Force.

American Elections Watched

These three factors probably coincided with domestic factors in France to produce a sudden shifting in the internal Vichy balance of power which for the moment at least has halted the movement toward "collaboration" with Berlin.

The incident attests the importance which the American elections are playing in the current European scene with Axis Powers striving to present the American people with the appearance of a continent united under Axis leadership on Nov. 5.

Nothing in the situation precludes an equally drastic shift of Vichy's position backward to Axis collaboration. It could happen tomorrow. But the fact remains that as of today Vichy for the first time since the armistice has suddenly risen from its prostration and taken a firm stand against the sweeping tide of Axis success, going so far in its momentary position to suggest even a refusal to sign a peace which might cede Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, although this cession had until now been taken for granted in all quarters.

It may be only a final gasp or a real revival of French will to resist, but today Vichy has halted the trend toward submission to Berlin.

No Land Grants

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The State Department has been informed by the French Embassy, it was learned today, that French negotiations with Germany involved no "territory cessions" or the "use of French strategical bases" by the Axis Powers.

The information was communicated informally and did not constitute an answer by the Vichy Government to the message sent by President Roosevelt to Marshal Pétain last week concerning French possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

The Embassy was said to have given the State Department the text of a communication received late yesterday from the Vichy Government concerning its negotiations with Germany and Italy.

The Embassy also issued a statement containing substantially the same information.

Although the note made no mention of the French fleet, unofficial French sources here noted that it was stated in Vichy last week that France would not allow use of its naval forces against Great Britain.

Hitler seeks to consolidate gains: Page 5.

President Calls Hull, Welles; Position on Greece Discussed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—President Roosevelt called both Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles to the White House for consultation on two different occasions today as the United States sought to clarify its position in relation to the spread of the European war to the Balkans.

White House observers pointed out that it was very unusual for the President to summon high State Department officials for consultation twice in one day and said that it emphasized the gravity with which the President viewed the expanding area of conflict.

At present, the American line of action is expected to follow the two-fold path of doing everything possible to protect American neutrality, while taking no steps that would hinder Greco-British resistance to the Italian invasion.

This was confirmed by Secretry of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr's statement yesterday that this Government had not yet made any plans for "freezing" Greek credits in the United States. Such action is expected only in the event that Italy succeeds in overrunning Greece.

Extension of Statutes

Meanwhile, the State Department is said to be prepared to extend its neutrality statutes to Greece as soon as official word on the situation is received from this country's representatives in that part of the world.

In commenting upon the President's hour-long meeting with Secretaries Hull and Welles this morning, Stephen T. Early, White House press secretary, said that care in the matter of extending the neutrality zone was dictated by a desire not to harm the interests of citizens of either country.

State Department officials expressed the opinion today that the Greek crisis presents the United States with no unusual situation, since the Italian invasion of the Hellenic peninsula is viewed merely as an extension of the present war.

The State Department has not formulated any plans for evacuating an estimated 4,500 American citizens now residents in Greece. No request for such an evacuation has been received.

Investments $8,000,000

Greek credits in this country are known to be small in comparison with the huge amounts possessed by such countries as France, Belgium, The Netherlands and the countries of Scandinavia—all of which have been "frozen" following their seizure by Germany. The Commerce Department lists Greek investments in this country as approximately $8,000,000.

Diplomatic and political sources here believe that a major effect of the Italian invasion of Greece will be to intensify among persons of Greek descent in this country the desire to extend even greater aid to Great Britain.

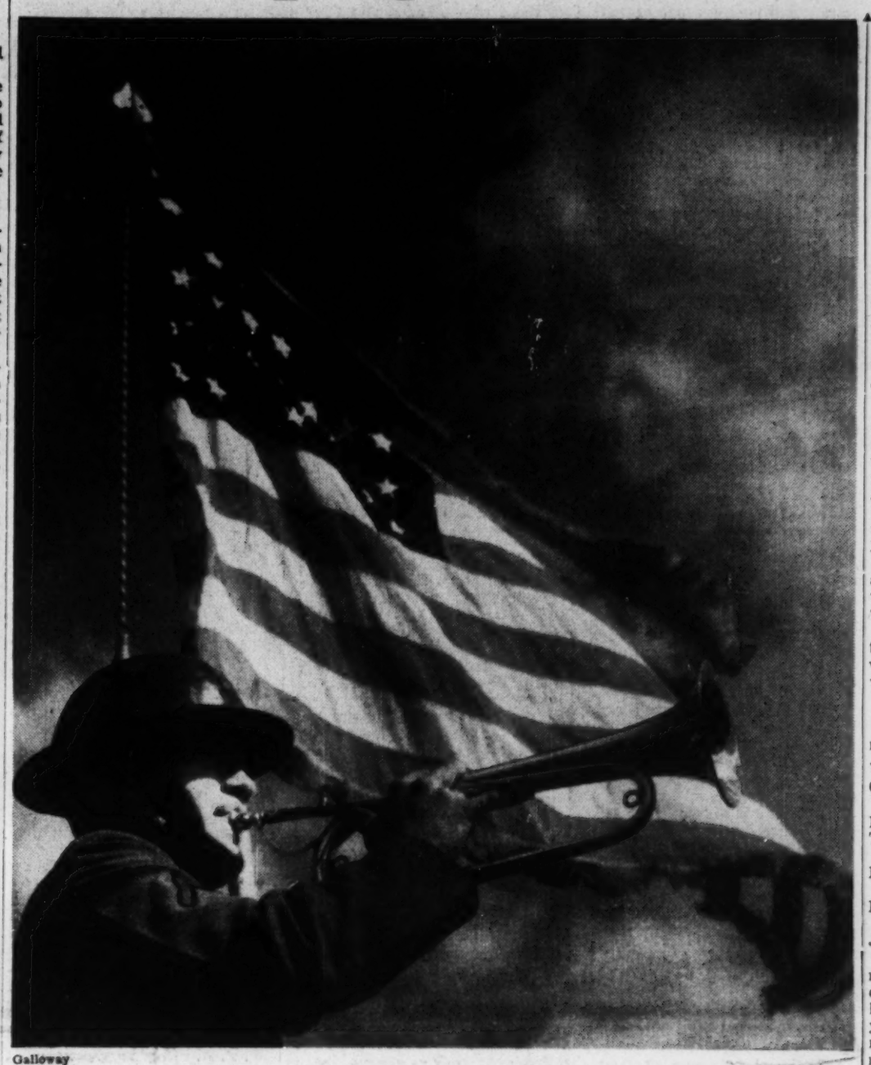
President Roosevelt today sent to Ismet Inonu, President of the Republic of Turkey, a message of felicitation on the anniversary of the Turkish Republic, and in which the President reaffirmed the close friendship existing between the two countries.

'Europe in Transition'

Second of 13 Articles

Page 4.

First Draft Numbers Drawn As President Stresses Peace; Campaign Battle on Defense



Galloway

'Flag of the free heart's hope . . .!'

From a poem by Joseph Rodman Drake

Stimson picks 158 as he opens historic peacetime ceremony at Washington.

First names drawn and who they are in Massachusetts: Page 11.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—Uncle Sam, blindfolded like Justice herself, today reached into a pool of 17,000,000 young Americans to pick the order for calling them to his defense.

Initiating the ceremony which he described as fittingly free of fanfare, President Roosevelt told those whose numbers were about to be drawn that they had been asked to answer the call to training "for one purpose only—the task of keeping peace in this New World."

He added: "Recent history proves all too clearly, I am sorry to say, that only the strong may continue to live in freedom and peace."

The first number drawn from the historic goldfish bowl, previously used in the World War, was 158.

Roosevelt Speaks

The President remained to announce four other numbers that were drawn by members of his Cabinet in the following order.

Second: 192, drawn by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury.

Third: 8,239, drawn by Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General.

Fourth: 6,620 drawn by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

Fifth: 6,685, drawn by Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce.

In a brief address explaining the method of selection, the President expressed confidence that the draft has the support not only of the young men of the country, but of religious leaders. Reading communications from Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish leaders, he told his audience, "These three letters give eloquent testimony to the quality of the religious faith which inspires us today and forever."

While predicting that more than half of the 17,000,000 persons registered will not be called from their regular jobs, the President promised that the men who are called will return from their year's service "strong, and healthy, and self-respecting, and decent and free."

Being comparatively low, the first two numbers drawn will affect many more men than the third, fourth, or fifth. Only 11 States have registered men with a number over 6,000. The highest number yet given out is 7,836, in an area just outside of Baltimore. No. 8,239, drawn third, will affect no one, unless it is a late comer, not yet registered.

As the President read the first number, a scream came from a woman in the audience, Mrs. Mildred C. Bell, of Washington. The number of her son, Robert, a 21-year-old student, was 158.

Messages read by the President were from Dr. George A. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Dr. Edward L. Israel, President of the Synagogue of America; and the Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Bishop of the Catholics in the Army and Navy of the United States.

Long Task Ahead

Immediately after it was drawn from the bowl by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, it was flashed across the country by radio to notify men listed by that number in various communities that they would be the first to receive draft questionnaires, replies to which will determine whether they are to be called for military training or left at home to perform work useful to their Nation in a warring world. Final physical fitness will be determined after classification for immediate duty.

After the departure of the notables from the Government auditorium, the drawing assumed a routine pace, with veterans of various wars and other selected persons taking the little blue capsules out of the bowl as fast as they could be opened and the numbers recorded. Draft officials estimated it would take until midnight or after to empty the bowl of its 9,000 numbers. At the end of that time, every registrant will be able to know in a general way when during the five-year training program he is likely to be called upon for examination by his local draft board.

Only if the registrant's number was among the first 50 drawn need he expect to receive one of the first questionnaires. It is estimated that only four or five men will be needed from each local area to make up the initial quota of men

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Roosevelt: GOP Plays Defense Politics; Willkie: Party Voted Cash to Pay for It

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—New York City today was in the full relish of its role of a contested area in the hot windup of the campaign that is finding both President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie, his Republican opponent, in the flood-tide of their respective appeals for support.

The President was back in the White House from a campaigning day here of heroic proportions that ended last night before a tumultuous throng that crowded Madison Square Garden with 22,000 and brought an overflow audience of 25,000 to the streets outside to hear him indict the Republican opposition on charges of conducting an eight-year sabotage of New Deal rearmament measures. The address was radiocast over a nation-wide hookup.

Mr. Roosevelt was in superb form for his late-evening test of an unflagging day that had taken him to all five boroughs of the City and to four rostrums in redoubtable exhibition of the assertion with which he launched his belated campaign last week that he was an old campaigner and loved a good fight. If the President was in high fettle, equally so were his auditors, as if the tang of the bright autumn day had communicated to the night meeting.

Ridicule and Irony

The Garden address was the President's further answer to what he declares are opposition misstatements and a campaign of misrepresentation, and employing—and enjoying—his famous personal method of oral delivery and "punch line" he made his hearers in the hall an instrument to laugh with him, boo with him, and cheer the thursts that found him, as in 1936, employing ridicule and irony as principal campaign weapons.

Even as the day had opened with his further public reminder of Federal defense undertakings in an inspection of the Kearney, N. J., shipyards, so did the world headlines enable him to end it heavily shadowed by extension of the European crisis, as Greece became the tenth nation on the map to feel the heel of Axis invasion.

"I have had a wonderful day," he told the crowd, "but I have had an anxious day, too. I have had to be in touch with the Department of State—with Secretary of State Hull—because, unfortunately, it seems that another war has broken out on the other side of the ocean, and I am sure you all feel the same sorrow in your hearts that I do that the Italian people and the Grecian people should be involved in conflict."

Assails G. O. P. Record

Thus it was that the mounting tension in foreign affairs lent impact to the President's words for his second attack on the opposition for "major falsification in fact," this one keynoted to the accusation that the responsible leadership of the Republican Party had played politics with the national security.

"It is the same record of timidity, weakness, and shortsightedness which governed the policy of the confused, reactionary governments in France and England before the war," he said of Republican leaders in Congress as now bemoaning the inadequacy of the national defense after systematically seeking to undermine his efforts to strengthen it. "That fact was discovered too late in France. It was discovered just in time in Great Britain. Please God,

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

Text of President Roosevelt's speech in Madison Square Garden. Page 18.

Roosevelt and Willkie Exchange Verbal Blows

With Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, drawing the first draft number this noon as a vital national defense measure, echoes of Republican and Democratic charges and counter-charges dealing with defense reverberated through the Nation.

Said President Roosevelt in his Madison Square Garden speech: "I now brand as false the statement being made by Republican campaign orators, . . . that the rearming of America was slow, that it is hamstrung and impeded, that it will never be able to meet threats from abroad."

To this Wendell Willkie replied: "If in June, Congress had obeyed the President's behest to adjourn the United States still would have $7,000,000,000 less defense on orders than it now has."

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, EN ROUTE TO CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 29—Replying in a brief statement, to Franklin D. Roosevelt's charge in Madison Square Garden that the Republican Party had opposed his appeals for larger defense appropriations, Wendell L. Willkie declared today that had not the Republicans insisted, over the President's opposition, in keeping Congress in continuous session this summer, defense measures would at this moment be $7,000,000,000 shy.

The Republican nominee pointed out that it was in June, 1940, that President Roosevelt urged Congress to go home on the ground that it need take no further steps to further preparedness. Mr. Willkie contended that only the alertness of the Party which the President now seeks to indict kept Congress on the job, enabling defense appropriations, vitally needed, to be enacted.

"If in June," Mr. Willkie stated, "Congress had obeyed the President's behest to adjourn, the United States still would have $7,000,000,000 less defense on orders than it now has."

Last week, Mr. Willkie announced that he would answer every one of Mr. Roosevelt's political speeches within 24 to 48 hours. This reply was delivered to the correspondents aboard his train about an hour after the Republican candidate returned to his train last night and listened to a record of the President's New York address which had been delivered while he was speaking in Louisville, Ky.

Ohio Crowd Cheers

Jackson, a little mining town situated in southeastern Ohio, and its neighboring communities turned out a throng of 45,000 cheering supporters to greet Mr. Willkie as he passed here to deliver his last speech in the Midwest. They gathered from miles around and gave the Republican leader a reception comparable to his homecoming at Elwood, Ind., seven weeks ago.

Mr. Willkie amiably apologized

Continued on Page 18, Column 4

Nation's farm relief still a major problem: Page 2.

Text of Willkie Louisville speech: Page 2.

Willkie Speech at Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29 (AP)—Following is the prepared text of Wendell Willkie's speech here last night.

The two-party system has been a great source of strength to us in America. Both parties have always believed in the same Constitution. They have both believed in the same way of life—the American one. They have differed only in their ideas of the means, under that Constitution, by which that life could be made ample and secure.

In these days of turmoil, when democracy is under attack in all quarters of the world, every American must cherish every significant attribute of democracy. We must not become divided into many small and ineffective parties, each one at odds with all the others.

Nor may we tolerate, as have many countries in Europe, a single party—a party of American dictatorship.

For those reasons American citizens, whether Republicans or Democrats, have been distressed by the degenerative process in Washington during the last seven and a half years. During those years the Democratic Party has been in power nominally. But What has really been in power? Has it been the Democratic Party?

Cites Democrats' Support

What has been the influence of men like John Garner of Texas, of men like Senator Tydings of Maryland or Senator Byrd or Senator Carter Glass? These men, stanch Democrats, and a host of their like, have had to fight against a new party, a rash and overbearing party—the party of the New Deal.

This New Deal party consists of a candidate and a little group of men in large part unknown to our people. The candidate is vested with the enormous powers of the Presidency. The little group of unbelieving and ambitious men are the beneficiaries of those powers. This party grew up in Washington out of the Democratic Party and, fungus-like, has suffocated it.

It is unlike the Democratic Party. Its principles are as hostile to those of the Democratic Party, and they as fatal to it, as the fungus is to the oak.

It is this New Deal party that now makes its ultimate grasp for power—the repeal of the rule against the third term—that its reign may continue in perpetuity.

We are not governed by written laws alone. No men are. The greater part of our daily life is governed by our unwritten common law, developed from the usage and the custom of generations of men. It is that unwritten common law which gives effect to the promises of merchants and to the ties of family affection. It defines most of our rights.

Holds Third Term Repeals Law

The men who founded this Republic took a little part from the flowing stream of human rights and set that little down in words. That is our Constitution.

Those men knew the manner of birth of the common law that safeguards the rights of our daily life. They knew that a tradition, rooted in good principle and tested by the usage of generations, would become the common law. It would protect the rights of liberty, proclaimed in the Constitution that they wrote.

Thus good principle and usage tested by generations of men have made this the common law of the United States: that no man should be eligible for a third consecutive term as President.

Unquestionably, the people of this country may repeal that law. The election of the third-term candidate would repeal it. For the first time in the history of the country a political party has nominated a man for a third consecutive term. For the first time in our history the American people will vote directly on this question.

You must now determine whether that law is a good or bad one. You must determine whether it is a wise precaution of freedom to limit the time any man may hold power over you.

Your decision upon that point will be irrevocable. If you repeal that law there will never again be any limit upon continual self-appointment of Presidents to office, by any means.

The question of free government involved is much more important than the personalities involved. If this principle dies, it will be dead forever.

Recalls Washington's Stand

What shall guide us to a right conclusion on this important question? One course is to heed the accumulated wisdom of men skilled in the art of government, with experience in the office of President and of whose sincerity and integrity there can be no question.

When George Washington came to the end of his second term Europe was convulsed by war. The most powerful nations, France and England, were at each other's throats. Spain, Austria and many German and Italian States were ultimately embroiled.

Efforts were being made by the several belligerents and by factions in this country, to force abandonment of our neutrality and to get us into their wars.

We were young and weak and not united. Belligerents were on our borders and were violating our rights on the high seas.

Those times were as perilous as these. Washington, by the common consent of all his countrymen, was best qualified to see us thruogh by taking a third term. He was qualified not only because he had had experience as President but because he had character. But that very character, that very quality of greatness which made a third term safe in his hands, impelled him to renounce it.

He refused a third term in order deliberately to set an example of moderation and patriotism to his successors, and until now that example has been heeded.

Since Washington's time and until the appearance of the New Deal party, the Democratic party has been an active advocate of this rule. Its first President, Thomas Jefferson, crystallized the tradition to make it a settled rule of our law.

Pressed by the legislatures of states to take a third term, he refused to disregard the sound precedent set by Washington.

The great popular hero of that party, and of the country, Andrew Jackson, reinforced that rule by obedience to it. He earnestly urged a limit on the time that President might serve, a limit shorter than eight years.

At the hundreth anniversary of Washington's refusal of the third term the Democratic party declared it to be "the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage and sanctioned by the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

This is the common law of the United States.

The principle against a third term is a good one. That principle is this: That should any one man become so powerful as to continue himself in office beyond two terms, our democratic system is in distress and jeopardy.

Warns of Desire for Power

The longer any man remains in office the greater grows his desire for power; the more convinced he becomes that his ideas are the only sound ideas, the less important to him become constitutional safeguards.

We should fear much more the man whose original motives have been pure and good, for he will more easily convince himself that further increase of power, and greater release from constitutional limitations are required that he may do what it seems to him ought to be done. That, to some extent, has already happened here. The determined effort to pack the Supreme Court is evidence of it. So is the effort to purge the Congress. So is the fact that our current President has never surrendered any of the "emergency" powers given to him by Congress.

The third-term candidate has made the argument that we can protect ourselves against presidential self-perpetuation in office by our votes at the end of the third term. Another argument is that a change of leadership at this time would be unwise. Finally, the third-term supporters say that Mr. Roosevelt is the indispensable and sole man capable of taking us through this period.

In theory, the people can protect themselves at the polls, if their votes are free and are counted. But practically, it is extremely difficult.

Sees Power to Renominate Self

The powers of the office of President have always been great. And we know today that the powers of any President have been vastly increased since 1933. We saw this summer that he has complete power to renominate himself as often as he likes. We are testing whether his power to re-elect himself is as complete.

Under the New Deal, its third-term candidate has become, and now is, one of the most powerful rulers in the world. Never before has an American President had the opportunity of the third-term candidate to influence the actions of the voters. His powers have been increased to the point where his control of the currency, of communications, of labor and of agriculture rivals in many respects those of European dictators.

He has felt his power to be great enough to purge those members of Congress in his own party who disagree with him, such as Senator Tydings of Maryland, Senator Smith of South Carolina, Senator Gillette of Iowa, and Senator George of Georgia.

He has, through "must" legislation, decreed what laws the Congress shall adopt, and has enforced his will through control over public expenditures.

After Congress refused to permit him to pack the Supreme Court, he achieved his end by appointing five men subservient to his will to be a majority of its judges.

Holds Bounty Controlled

He may grant or withhold his bounty to the 15,000,000 people who are dependent on Federal relief.

He controls the letting of hundreds of millions of dollars of contracts.

He is at the head of a horde of more than 1,000,000 Federal employees on the governmental pay roll—almost double the number before he took office.

He has under him hundreds of publicity agents, on the public pay roll, who may spend public funds to mislead the voters. He and his associates in power have an access to the ears and eyes of the people of this country such as no other person ever had.

Bear those things in mind and you have some idea of the power of the New Deal.

The American people today have their final opportunity to protect themselves against perpetuation in that powerful office.

In his speech last week the third-term candidate took to himself, as an achievement, the fact that in August and September employment increased by 900,000 men.

But the W. P. A. rolls increased from the first part of July to the first part of October by more than 150,000 men. More than 150,000 men were added to W. P. A. in the very period that the President boasted of as showing great gains in employment.

In other words, during this campaign, while the President says employment was increasing, the figures show the W. P. A. rolls were increasing.

Why do you suppose that happened? They did it to help perpetuate themselves.

Charges Aid of City Machines

But to make sure that its purpose is achieved, the New Deal party has allied with itself boss-ruled machines of large cities. This alliance of the pose of purity with political immorality is shocking to any man of honor.

It has not been denounced by any of its beneficiaries.

To illustrate the operation of those powers of the President, you need only recall that in the so-called Democratic convention of last summer, the name of Thomas Jefferson was booed. Senator Carter Glass and other statesmen of that party were howled down by the voices from the sewers, and other trusted leaders of that party were ungratefully cast aside.

Where now is the historic Democratic party?

Where now is the party of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Cleveland, and of Woodrow Wilson? Why, Wendell Willkie is the only candidate fighting today for their principles.

The American people are aware today. They know what it would mean to repeal the law against a third term.

It means the destruction of our two-party system. It means the complete mastery of us all by a single party, and that party under the orders of a single man.

Assails "New Deal Kidnappers"

The Democratic Party—the real Democratic Party—is thus faced this year with a dilemma. The registered Democrats must decide whether they are going to adhere to the principles of the Democratic Party or submit to the unprincipled rule of its New Deal kidnappers.

You cannot be a Democrat and vote for the third-term candidate.

The principles of Jefferson and Jackson cannot live under a government that seeks power, concentration of power and the perpetuation of power. The principles of the Democratic Party can be preserved only by repudiating the embryo autocrats who use its name as their mask.

We Republicans believe in the two-party system. We want to preserve the American principles—those traditions which both parties have always undertaken to defend. Those are the principles that both Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln stood for, and would stand for today, united, if they were alive.

This is no mere issue between Democrats and Republicans. This is an issue between those who believe in our free forms of democratic government and that wretched and dangerous faction that would destroy democracy.

Apprehends End of Elections

Step by step, year after year, the New Deal has been leading us down the road toward complete State domination of our lives. It has been taking us along a road that other nations have followed to their ruin.

Once we have broken down the third-term tradition, what is to prevent a fourth and fifth term?

The New Deal does not give us even a perfunctory denial of such ambitions. And once we have gone that far, what is to prevent an ambitious man from dispensing with elections entirely?

Compared to the principles at stake, I am unimportant and Franklin Roosevelt is unimportant. Before the results of your decision are fully realized, he and I will be gone. Your decision on Nov. 5 will be irrevocable.

It will determine whether our children and our children's children will enjoy the rights of free men or suffer the indignities of enslavement to the all-powerful State.

The unwritten law against a third term is a sacred compact of the living with our honored dead and with our unborn children. It is your choice. It is for you to accept or reject forever that sacred compact. I know you will not fail.

Faithful Plane to Be Retired

By a Staff Photographer

One of Boston-Maine Airways 'Mules'

Take off of Stinson tri-motored plane at Bangor (Maine) Airport. This picture was taken when the temperature was 35 below zero. Typical winter operation of runways is shown. It was a common-place for these planes to have to use fields and runways that had been plowed of deep snow.

Sleek Planes Ready to Fly Maine Route

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Well done, old mule."

Pilots of Boston-Maine Airways that serve northern New England were saying these words to two Stinson tri-motored passenger planes as they prepared to watch them go into retirement this week after a decade of operation. Last of a quintuplet fleet acquired by B-M when it began operation in 1933, and slow plodding "mules" in the light of today's faster and sleeker equipment, these Stinsons will be replaced on Nov. 1 by faster Lockheed equipment which will now operate over all the company's routes.

Now in use on the Bangor to Caribou, Maine, section of B-M Aairways, these Stinsons, part of an original fleet of six, span virtually the whole history of transport aviation in the United States, Paul Collins, President of the line, told us when he gave us the interesting story of their building. Mr. Collins believes that the design of these planes was a very important factor in interesting operators in the thirties in the possibilities of profitable passenger operation.

A Change From the "Tin Goose"

Back in 1930, Mr. Collins discovered a prototype of these Stinsons gathering dust at the Stinson factory, in Wayne, Mich. He was looking for a plane more economical to operate than the Ford tri-motored plane, the old "tin goose" which was as standard then as the Douglast DC-3 is now. Mr. Collins, Amelia Earhart and others were working to establish the Ludington Line's "every hour on the hour" service between New York and Washington, an idea that was far ahead of its time. (In fact, Mr. Collins and your correspondent agreed that American Airlines' present schedules between Boston and New York were the nearest modern approach to this idea of the 'thirties.)

Convinced of the possibilities of the Stinson tri-motored plane, Mr. Collins "sold" the Cord interests, who owned Stinson at the time, on his idea, and an agreement was made to build six at a price each of $21,500. This compared favorably with the $70,000 which a Ford cost. In operation, Mr. Collins said, these planes justified his faith in them by costing only 38 cents a mile to fly as compared with the 80 cents a mile cost for Fords. The Ludington Line had 156 paid passengers on its first day of operation, had a load factor of 66 per cent of seats filled for one year, made a profit and all this without benefits of air mail or subsidy, Mr. Collins said.

How Railroad Took Hold

An official of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Mr. Collins said, rode often on the Ludington Line, discussed its operations with Mr. Collins and broached the possibilities of the railroad having its own air service. So, in 1933 when Ludington was sold to Eastern Air Lines, Mr. Collins, Miss Earhart and the Stinsons came up to New England to start an air service. The line operated at first to Bangor, Maine, to the east, and to Montreal, Que., to the north. Later the service operated to Burlington, Vt., but was restored to Montreal eventually.

In 1934, Mr. Collins said, the line got a mail contract. In 1936 B-M purchased its first Lockheed Electras. Largely through the energy of Representative Ralph Brewster of Maine, who stirred up the Aroostook County communities, Mr. Collins said, service from Bangor to Caribou was begun.

Defense Adds Facilities

Today Mr. Collins can hardly conceal his elation that national defense plans now deem his area of operation sufficiently important to assure it of airways and fields. In virtually every stop on the Maine route landing fields are under process of enlargement or rebuilding. Instead of being a line peddling traffic from the airlines or railroads out of Boston, B-M has a real future as a through route. Virtually all the formalities of opening the route from Bangor to Moncton, N. B., are completed, Mr. Collins said. Because it is an international route the extension to Moncton has to be approved by President Roosevelt.

Substantial Farm Program Still an Unsolved Problem

Battle of America—IX

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A basic problem in the "Battle of America" is farm relief.

It is really the same problem as city relief and "technological unemployment." Farming has made massive strides in efficiency since the World War and several million less farmers are needed to feed and clothe the nation. The natural thing in a growing economy would be for the extra farmers to go to town. They have always been able to do it before.

But not now. In the last 10 years, for the first time in United States history, there has been a net movement of population back to the farm. Industry couldn't, wouldn't, or in any case hasn't given those men jobs; and they are back on the farm growing crops that perhaps can't be sold.

The Government is now holding nearly 10,000,000 bales of cotton, 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 200,000,000 bushels of corn in its Commodity Credit Corporation, together with large amounts of the minor commodities through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and the Treasury has been spending hundreds of millions of dollars a year to persuade farmers not to grow even more millions of bales and bushels.

Start of Program

The kaleidoscopic story of the farm program since 1929 can only be briefed here. It began with the $500,000,000 revolving fund of the pre-Roosevelt Farm Board to peg cotton around 16 cents and wheat around $1.16. In four years the Board was loaded with commodities and out some $350,000,000.

New Dealers ridiculed the Farm Board but continued the principle through the Commodity Credit Corporation; and though they put their price pegs and one-way or "non-recourse" loans at considerably lower levels than the Farm Board's, the surpluses increased.

They reasoned, however, that it would be futile to peg farm prices while leaving the farmers to produce at will. So they added laws both to pay and to force the farmers to cut production.

The payments or subsidies began retroactively with the $110,000,000 cotton plow-up in 1933 and the "slaughter of the little pigs." There was no further subsidized destruction, because payments were made thereafter far enough in advance to keep the extra crops from being produced. Or at least in theory so.

Various Methods

The nominal basis of the crop reduction subsidies was changed once or twice, so that the money sometimes seemed to be paid to the farmer for soil conservation and sometimes actually for "coming up to" his stipulated quota, but the well-understood purpose was to prevent big crops.

The drought cut grain production in the early years of the New Deal, but did not affect cotton or other crops.

In theory, restriction bonuses plus Commodity Credit Corporation price-pegging should have held up prices, prevented surpluses. But they didn't. Some farmers beat the game with better farming and other passed up the bonus and hoed their own row without government financial blessing. So coercion was used. Though Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace had said he hoped the time would never come when there would be a government signboard in every field, it came. The original marketing quotas, with heavy penalties on nonco-operators, were withdrawn by Congress after the Hoosac Mills case, but they reappeared when the Supreme Court majority changed, and were sustained by the Court last year in the key case of the tobacco marketing agreement. By and large and with exceptions, the co-operating farmer now gets parity payments and soil conservation payments, the nonco-operating farmer both loses these and incurs quota excess penalties.

Still the crops piled up.

The Farm Board-Commodity Credit Corporation price-pegging operation was then officially explained as an "ever-normal granary" which would take up the excess bumper years and ease it back into the market in lean years. So far, however, the "granary" operation has been one-way—all intake and no equivalent outflow.

Disposition of Surpluses

Since the thing didn't work as it "should" and the surpluses began to get fantastic (the Commodity Credit Corporation has had to receive repeated new funds and now it has a total of $1,400,000,000 of authorizations against the Farm Board's $500,000,000) the Washington planners sought ways to get rid of the surpluses. Some was shunted into a crop insurance plan, and some cotton bartered to Great Britain for rubber, but the chief expedients were export subsidies and the food stamp plan. Though Secretary Wallace had previously deplored export subsidies, they were adopted in 1938 for wheat and in 1939 for cotton. World conditions made them excessively expensive; the wheat subsidy started around seven cents a bushel and ended around 35 cents; the cotton subsidy boosted exports, depressed the foreign price, then let the export business down; this year we will do well to sell 2,000,000 bales of cotton abroad, subsidy or no subsidy.

The food stamp plan is a neat combination of urban relief, relief to select farm groups, help to city governments, and business for the grocers who originally designed the plan; but if operated on any generous scale it would cost too much, and if operated with any consideration for the Federal budget it must remain a small-change scheme.

In sum, the farm program pegs farm prices, which encourages production, which calls for subsidies, which keeps farmers farming, which means surpluses, which must be dumped or given away. Thus it looks like a well-rounded program. Politically it is.

Treasury and Politics

But it all depends on the Treasury.

And it provides the making for a huge political machine.

And it is fundamentally a form of relief, not a kind of economy. Its subsidies keep farmers on the farm producing crops the country can't use. It drags a red herring across the problem of how those surplus farmers are actually to get back into producing something people will pay for and use, not worry about and give away.

The problem seems to have both parties stymied. Nobody likes it, but nobody can think of anything better. If the Republicans rub out the part about crop reduction, they will multiply the burden on the price-peg machinery of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The surpluses will be even greater.

But that brings up an idea. The Farm Board failed because it fell midway between the gold standard and a program of supporting farm prices indefinitely. It couldn't peg the leading farm prices for good and all, lest it overburden the Treasury, endanger the currency, and pull us off the gold standard. But the chance is here now of fixing the lead farm prices around some fair level for good and all, through the present price-pegging machinery. It might provide a modern substitute for the old-fashioned gold standard machinery, with the surplus considered as monetary reserves—as they increased, credit might be expanded or currency issued, until business picked up and gave jobs to the surplus farmers.

Whatever is done, by Republicans or Democrats, it will be neither permanent, nor satisfactory unless it gives the extra farmers something better to do than depend on Government checks.

G.O.P. Victory End of Fair Play To Farmer, Wallace Declares

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 29 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace charged last night election of a Republican Administration would "sound the death knell of fair play for the farmer."

The Democratic vice-presidential nominee's statement was part of a prepared address radiocast here on the Mutual Network as the former Secretary of Agriculture brought his campaign to Nebraska for the second time since his nomination.

"The truth is," he declared, "that farmers cannot afford to take a chance on having a Republican Administration in power. A Republican Administration would sound the death knell of fair play for the farmer. And Mr. Martin (Joseph W. Martin, Republican campaign manager) and Mr. Fish (Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York) would be chief executioners."

Mr. Wallace charged the "bold buccaneers of Wall Street" were in control of the Republican Party.

"The American people can expect anything in the last week of this campaign, as the money lenders and the speculators put forth one last desperate effort to recover their power to exploit the people of the United States. The national unity they want is a unity of subjection to the high powered men of Wall Street."

From 1921 to 1929 when Republicans were in power, Mr. Wallace said "investment trusts and holding companies spread like a deadly fungus through the body of American business, until they finally brought on the almost fatal collapse of 1929. . . .

"We Americans had our sad experience of the effects of a national Republican Administration, in the great collapse of 1932. A stubborn failure to see the value of liberal principles, and a blind confidence based on ignorance, had almost wrecked this, the richest nation in the world, when the government at last fell from the nerveless hands of the Republican Party on March 4, 1933."

He said the nation's "surest guarantee of peace and liberty" would be the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Wallace's speech climaxed a whirlwind tour through Iowa in which he made 10 short talks.

Former U. S. Attache Convicted in London

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Tyler Kent, discharged clerk of the United States Embassy in London, was convicted today at a secret trial on charges of violating the Official Secrets Act.

Mr. Kent was arrested June 1 along with Anna Wolkoff, dressmaker, daughter of a former Russian admiral. His sentence was postponed until after the trial of the woman, which will open tomorrow.

It Did Have Beans

BAYARD, Neb. (AP)—Sidney Reynolds, gentleman farmer, announces a yield of 555 beans.

Sidney, seven years old, planted two beans last spring. The stalks, more than eight feet tall, produced the bumper crop.

Road Reforms Asked In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 29—Immediate formation of a nonpolitical highway commission and earmarking of all highway revenues were urged here recently by the provincial Conservative Party in anticipation of a two-cent rise in the Provincial gasoline tax.

The Conservative Party, bringing to a close the wartime truce with the present Liberal administration, adopted highway construction—long a contentious point in this province's politics—as one of its major platforms.

The convention also voted in favor of disenfranchising Doukhobors and Mennonites in the province who objected to military service.

He Made the Speech

WEST PLAINS, Mo. (AP)—Representative Dewey Short of Missouri arrived at the courthouse to address a Republican rally, but he couldn't get in. The crowd was too big.

He obtained a ladder, climbed to the second story and gave his address.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Voting Machines: Their Boss Is the Voter

There are political machines and there are voting machines. One kind manipulates the voters. The other is manipulated by the voters.

The boss politician who heads a political machine does not like voting machines. It is, of course, more difficult to corrupt a machine than a human vote teller.

Recently, in Pennsylvania, voting machines were adopted largely as a measure to safeguard elections. During the campaign principal speakers for voting machines told audiences that the adoption of the machine would help enfranchise the voter, for hitherto they could never be certain their votes would be counted, or whether they would be offset by fraudulent ballots. In New Jersey the Hague "machine" has opposed the use of voting machines.

Not Altogether Novel

Contrary to the belief of many, the voting machine is not a new invention. In 1892 the New York State Legislature authorized the use of the "Meyers Automatic Booth." A year later Massachusetts passed a law permitting use of the "McTammany" machine — though the latter part of the name of this invention was not one to inspire confidence. Today 28 states have laws permitting use of voting machines.

The modern voting machine bears little resemblance to those few in operation years ago. Many of the difficulties encountered in those early days have been eliminated. It is recognized, however, by most states permitting their use, that certain steps must be taken to insure their successful operation.

Most laws providing for the use of voting machines also provide for examination by a state board of voting machine examiners and for experimentation before adopting by action of the local city council or board of county commissioners.

The laws governing the use of machines usually permit dividing elections zones into larger precincts and the use of fewer election officers than in the case of the old-type ballots.

Voting machines require special instruction to the voters, though here again modern machines have greatly simplified the procedure. However, it is generally agreed that voting machines do require more instruction than paper ballots.

Pros and Cons of Use

Most of the states with voting machine laws use them in large cities. In several cases the states make it mandatory to use machines in all cities over 10,000 population. In Massachusetts, which has had voting machine legislation in some form since 1893, voting machines are used only in the moderate-sized town of Brookline.

In two states—New York and Rhode Island—for the first time in the history of the United States, all votes in all election precincts were cast and counted in 1938 by machines.

Proponents of voting machines claim for them:

More accurate returns, reduction or elimination of many voting frauds, quick returns, secrecy, elimination of mistakes and spoiled ballots, avoidance of recounts, and reduced cost of elections.

Some of the points against the voting machine by its opponents:

Slowing up voters and causing them to wait in line, objections by voters to their use, expensiveness to install, costliness of operation, voters losing their vote on the machine or voting for wrong candidate, voters finding them difficult to operate. In addition to these criticisms it is objected that the machines may break down, that they make split voting more difficult, that they cannot be used for proportional representation. On these grounds they have been tried and abandoned by a number of communities.

28 States Listed

These arguments require analysis by the voter and the community. Some states permit the tryout of machines in communities which then vote on their adoption.

The 28 states which now permit the use of voting machines are:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin.

Kentucky State Supreme Court declared such a law unconstitutional. These 14 States have never enacted a voting machine law:

Delaware, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming.

Five States have had such a law and repealed it. They are: Nebraska, law repealed in 1921; Colorado, 1921; Utah, 1917; New Hampshire, 1925; Oregon, 1939.

Three States have repealed and afterwards re-enacted a voting machine law: Rhode Island, repealed in 1921, re-enacted in 1935; New Jersey, repealed in 1911, re-enacted in 1935; California, repealed in 1921, re-enacted in 1923.

Growing Interest Seen

There is indication of a growing interest in voting machines, especially in the more populous and congested areas, and the problems of the advisability of using them and the procedure to be followed in their use, constitute important facets in the subject of election administration.

Certainly voting machines do provide quick returns, which are desirable. In many instances they have also avoided the expense of an annoying recount. The present trend seems to indicate that eventually a majority of the vote in a majority of the states may be polled and counted by machines in much the same manner that financial statistics are compiled. By this method it is hoped that chances for stuffing the ballot boxes or tampering with the count of the vote may be reduced to a negligible factor.

How a Mechanical Ballot Looks

The face of a voting machine (1) ready for the voter, (2) while he is indicating his choices, and (3) when the election officials uncover the tabulating machines to record the totals.

Many States Adopt Means to Simplify Voting for President

The presidential electors, originally supposed to use their independent judgment in the selection of a President, will not even be listed in the ballot in seventeen States Nov. 5, according to information from the Council of State Governments. Five of these States are leaving the names of these candidates off the ballot this year for the first time.

State laws permitting the voter to mark his "X" in a single square next to the name of a Presidential candidate, instead of checking the names of candidates for the electoral college, were enacted in California, Indiana, and Maryland in 1937. Similar provisions in New York and Rhode Island were included in laws legalizing the use of voting machines also enacted since the last presidential election.

Electors' Names Are Filed

Other States of the seventeen are Nebraska and Iowa, which have used the shortened form of voting since 1920, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin. A similar form in Texas was ruled out by the attorney general in 1932.

The existence of the presidential electors is acknowledged in these States by some provision such as that of the Ohio law, which says that "A vote for names of candidates for President and Vice-President is a vote for the electors of that party, the names of whom are on file with the Secretary of State."

In only fifteen States—all in the South and West—are voters required to check their choices of individual electors, whose names are printed on the ballot along with those of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and West Virginia.

Only One Voting Square

Another arrangement under which the names of electoral candidates appear as a group on the ballot, accompanied by the names of the presidential candidate but with only one voting square to be marked, is used by 13 States. They are Arizona, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wyoming.

The third arrangement—a voting square for a group vote in addition to a square next the name of each elector candidate—is found on the ballots of three States: Maine, New Jersey, and Vermont. This makes it possible for the voter to make a single check for the party vote or to vote separately for each presidential elector.

Canada Expects Brisk Season Of Winter Sports Despite War

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In closing its travel ledgers for the summer vacation months Canada realized a sharp drop in the number of visitors who usually spend their holidays in the friendly Dominion north of the United States border. However, Canadian tourist officials are now looking ahead to the winter months with hopes of making up the summer's travel loss.

Canada's winter sport areas are many. From the Canadian Rockies to the Laurentians of Quebec, activity is already under way in making preparations for the thousands of skiers who are expected to take advantage of the ideal snow conditions which prevail in these regions. In the Banff and Jasper districts of Alberta the snow comes early and stays late. Trails for the expert as well as the novice are numerous. Comfortable accommodations have been made available. Transportation facilities are excellent to all of Canada's ski centers with special excursions at low rates offered throughout the season.

For easterners, the Laurentian area is one of the most popular. Construction of hundreds of winter cabins to accommodate the ever-increasing number of ski enthusiasts is the reason for the biggest building boom that these old mountains have ever seen. Among the new buildings are several ski lodges which are being constructed for Americans who have been going to the Laurentians for many years for skiing holidays.

Last winter more than 125,000 skiers traveled from Montreal to a score of ski centers in the Laurentians on the ski specials operated by the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Among them were thousands of Americans. Indications point this year to an even greater influx of skiers from south of the border.

World's Longest Lift

Construction is nearing completion on the longest and highest chair lift in the world over the slopes of Mount Mansfield, leading Vermont sports center. The lift will be completed and in operation by the time the Central Vermont Railway inaugurates the weekly ski train, "Ski Meister" from New York and Boston. The lift which will have a horizontal length of 6,330 feet with vertical height of 2,030 feet, will be capable of handling 200 passengers per hour.

Puerto Rico Weekly

Travelers contemplating a cruise to Puerto Rico this winter should have no trouble in choosing a suitable sailing date since the Porto Rico Line's winter schedule calls for an 11-day cruise every Thursday to Uncle Sam's enchanted island as well as to the Dominican Republic. These cruises will be maintained by the liners Borinquen and Coami, specially designed for tropical cruising.

Swim in Two Oceans

Two oceans in two hours is the unique boast which the Isthmus of Panama can make and then live up to it for the tourist. As a matter of fact, the time required to cross the Isthmus by train is only an hour and 25 minutes, as passengers who take cruises of the Panama Line find out for themselves. In this way it is possible to swim in both the Atlantic and Pacific in less than two hours, without making use of a plane. The Panama Railroad extends from the Atlantic port of Colon to Panama City on the Pacific—a rail distance of only 48 miles. There are three regular daytime passenger trains every day between 7:25 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Holiday Cruises

In an advance schedule of Christmas and New Year's Holiday Cruises just released by the American Express Travel Service there are listed 18 different offerings covering cruises to Bermuda, Florida, Nassau, Havana, Puerto Rico, Panama, the islands of the Caribbean and the ports of the Spanish Main. The voyages range from four to 13 days and the cost ranges from $45 to $200. All the cruises are on vessels under the American flag except the 13-day cruise of the S. S. Kungsholm, which carries the flag of Sweden. The dates and minimum cost for each follows:

Dec. 21—S. S. Shawnee, 9-day cruise tour Miami, $89.75; 13-day cruise tour Havana, $110.75.
Dec. 21—S. S. Orienta, 13-day cruise tour Havana, $112.00; 6-day cruise tour Jacksonville, $45.00.
Dec. 24—S. S. Seminole, 13-day cruise tour Sea Island, $102.45; 13-day cruise tour St. Augustine, $87.50.
Dec. 24—S. S. Kungsholm, 12½-day cruise West Indies, $125.00.
Dec. 26—S. S. Panama, 9-day cruise tour Port Au Prince, $150.00.
Dec. 26—S. S. Panama, 9-day cruise tour Rico, $120.00.
Dec. 27—S. S. Santa Rosa 12-day cruise West Indies, $200.
Dec. 28—President Roosevelt, 4-day cruise Bermuda, $70.00.
Dec. 28—S. S. Orienta, 6-day cruise Havana, $75.00; 13-day cruise tour Havana, $112.00.
Dec. 28—S. S. Shawnee, 6-day cruise Jacksonville, Miami, $60.00; 9-day cruise Miami, $76.75; 13-day cruise Miami, $89.75; 13-day cruise Havana, $110.75.

Intimate Message from Washington

After Tuesday there'll be no Democrats and no Republicans—Only Americans—New President will need national unity urgently

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Whoever is elected President of the United States next Tuesday will need unity as never before.

He will face a gigantic task of conciliation. There have been few such crises in history. The United States moves amidst difficult and dangerous events. It is no time for factionalism or division. Democrats or Republicans, after the traditional rites of Election Day are over a week from now, will all merge into Americans. Whoever is elected will receive the support of the vast bulk of the voters. That is the way America has run for 150 years. It is because America can make this emotional adjustment that it is still a democracy.

If Wendell L. Willkie is elected he will not have a majority of the Senate and his first duty as President-elect will be to conciliate that body and to appeal to the Nation as a whole for national unity. If Mr. Roosevelt is picked to succeed himself it may be that he will find a reduced Democratic Party in the House, making his power there rest more upon a paper majority than heretofore if, indeed, the Republicans do not actually capture the chamber. As victor, Mr. Roosevelt's first task like that of Mr. Willkie will be to attempt to conciliate the rival factions of Congress and to appeal to the whole Nation for unity.

What raises the matter now is that this is the final week of the campaign, and the final week is generally a vehement, vituperative affair, in which all the old charges are underlined and emotions are brought to the highest intensity. Americans love their elections. They are a purge to inhibitions and emotions. They are a safety valve for everyone, and in this contest, more than any in recent years, big issues are being fought and passions are being roused. It seems well to remember, however, even in the heat of a good battle and an emotional holiday that a week from now America will be in an even greater struggle. It is a struggle that has been obscured to some degree by the lively election contest at home. However, even in the final election days it has intruded in headlines about Italy and Greece. When the election is over and past, the world struggle will remain. It is a struggle affecting Americans because of their determinations to keep democracy alive in the world. Whether it is under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Willkie, Americans will see that the struggle is pressed to a successful conclusion.

And so, in the final hectic days of the 1940 Presidential election it might be wise to recall that national unity is still the goal. The election had to be fought because in a struggle to preserve democracy the forms of democracy had particularly to be safeguarded. But it will be a disaster indeed if it leaves rankling wounds that cannot be assuaged. Charges and countercharges fly thick in this final week and often candidates and their supporters are provoked into saying things in the heat of the moment which they later regret.

Nobody who is familiar with Messrs. Willkie and Roosevelt as individuals can doubt for a minute that when the ballots are all counted, the defeated candidate will congratulate the victor, and offer him co-operation of the same sort that Mr. Landon on various occasions has given President Roosevelt in the past four years. That is as much a part of the American tradition as the election itself.

Foreign observers often watch American elections with amazement. This may be particularly true of totalitarian countries this year. How can Americans hope to preserve national unity, they sneer, when they allow free speech, and begin by calling their candidates such bad names?

The answer is that when an election in the United States is over, it is over. The man who is elected is President of all the people and all of the parties, not of just part of the people and one of the parties. It's a fairly subtle point, and dictators can't be expected to grasp it. But it is there all the same. It will be illustrated again next week. And in the meantime, if exuberant partisans could also realize the fact, it might help toward the goal of national unity—which will be achieved.

Richard L. Strout

Gulf Flight Maps Closer Air Link

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 29 (AP)—Lowell Yerex, World War flier who built up an air service spanning six Central American countries, on Oct. 27 led the first cross-Gulf flight from Guatemala City, Guatemala, to New Orleans to survey a possible rout to link the Americas closer.

Mr. Yerex, who navigated the twin-motored monoplane, a party of four experts, and J. H. Leche, British Minister to Guatemala, made the hop.

The plan was the first to enter New Orleans directly from a foreign country, customs men said. The party was greeted by James M. Eaton of New York, Vice-President of American Export Airlines, Inc., which several weeks ago bought Mr. Yerex's "TACA" Line, Transportes Aeros Centro-Americanos.

"We covered the 1,035 miles in five hours and 36 minutes," said Mr. Yerex. The route, he said, reduces existing air schedules by 20 to 24 hours.

Mr. Eaton said his line plans to ask the Civil Aeronautics Board for a certificate to begin regular flights across the Gulf of Mexico from New Orleans to Guatemala City next spring.

"This flight demonstrates the importance of New Orleans as a focal point to Central America and the Panama Canal Zone," said Mr. Eaton. He added that the proposed air-route network operated under the United States flag would be a vital aid to defense measures.

Maryland Artists Learn Old Process

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland artists are learning, under instruction by a leading French painter, how to paint canvases which will not crock, peel or lose their tone with the passage of years.

Their teacher is Jacques Maroger, who was director of laboratory technique for the Louvre Museum in Paris and for many years was an instructor in L'Ecole du Louvre. For three months he will be a member of the faculty of the Maryland Institute, the leading art school of the State.

Mr. Maroger put in 25 years in research in order to rediscover the principle employed by great artists of the past to make their canvases almost impervious to the ravages of time, he says. Jan Van Eyck, father of oil painting, employed this principle, as did the great masters of the Flemish school, and their works are still intact after several centuries, he added.

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Greek Reservists on Metaxas Line; British Navy Pledges Full Support

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 29 (AP) Italy's plan to attack Greece this week was known to both the Greeks and the British seven days before the Italian ultimatum was served and steps to meet it were taken at once throughout the Near East, it was learned today on high authority.

By the Associated Press

Singing their ancient war song, "We Will Throw Them Into the Sea," thousands of Greek reservists rushed to bolster the Metaxas Line in the mountain passes of Northern Greece today against the invasion of steadily strengthening Italian forces.

Conflicting reports gave an uncertain picture of the 24-hour-old fighting.

Diplomatic quarters in Rome said Italian troops—the vanguard of 200,000 massed for the assault along the Albanian-Greek frontier—had broken through to a point 10 miles beyond the border, striking toward Salonika.

Government circles in Athens said the Fascist invaders had been unable to drive back Greece's mountain defenders and that the conflict was "localizing along the border."

Greek troops were described as clinging stubbornly to key points guarding mountain passes despite hard Italian thrusts.

Artillery Duel

Action along the Greek-Albanian frontier, according to reports received in London, was mostly restricted to artillery duels, with the Greeks reportedly retiring from some advance posts.

Reports that British troops landed on the Island of Corfu, in the Ionian Sea just off the border fighting scene, touched off a wave of enthusiasm in Athens.

Speeding help by land, sea, and air, under a pledge to aid Greece if attacked, the British were reported planning to establish an air base at Corfu so Royal Air Force warplanes could guard practically defenseless Greek cities and also be within striking distance of Italian objectives just across the Ionian Sea.

In London, military informants reported Britain was hurrying "military assistance to Greece in the widest sense of the term," but said reports that British troops had landed on the Isle of Crete were probably circulated by "the enemy" to justify Italian action.

Pledge of Support

Following assurances of "unlimited support" by King George VI and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, announced that the British Navy's help for Greece "has already begun."

The Rome newspaper Piccolo reported in a dispatch dated from Athens that the British occupied an air base on Crete several weeks ago, and have been working feverishly elsewhere in Greece preparing bases for an attack on Italy.

The dispatch to Piccolo declared the British also have been equipping naval and air bases in the Greek Cyclides Islands, near the Italian Dodecanese Islands in the eastern Mediterranean Sea.

"An invisible network of officers of the British home fleet and R. A. F. is spread all over Greece," the dispatch said.

Soviet Russia, the big question in the new conflict, appeared to be standing pat on a policy of watchful neutrality.

The Moscow press published lengthy but noncommittal reports from abroad on the spread of the war into the Balkans near Turkey, Russia's close friend.

King Takes Command

With mobilization geared to top speed, Greece's King George II took over supreme command of his small fighting forces, while Athens and other Greek cities toiled to expand hospital facilities and build air-raid defenses.

Athens passed a quiet night, and so far no bombs had fallen into the ancient Capital although antiaircraft guns on Mt. Lycabettus, 900 feet above the streets, fired repeatedly at raiders overhead.

In Patras, third Greek City, air-raid casualties were listed at 50 killed, more than 100 wounded.

Italian bombers also were said to have attempted to damage the important Corinth Canal, short-cut waterway across the narrow land link between Northern Greece and the Peloponnesus.

Million Nazis Mass In Southeast Europe

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 29

Germany has concentrated about 70 Army divisions in southeastern Europe, a British military expert declared today. (This would be more than 1,000,000 men.)

Since the collapse of France, he said, Germany steadily has been moving troops into the Balkan area and now has a major striking force there besides other troop concentrations in Poland, and farther north, poised in case of a Russian move.

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Oct. 29—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, assured "our friends in Greece and America" today that the British Navy would give Greece the greatest help possible in her war with Italy, and declared that help "has already begun."

Military circles at the same time said Great Britain was giving the beleaguered little nation "military assistance . . . in the widest sense of the term," although these same sources denied reports that the Britons had landed on the island of Crete.

Mr. Alexander said the British Mediterranean Fleet's greatest difficulty" has been caused by the Italian Navy's "long periods of rest in harbors."

He also observed that the defection of the French Navy had caused the British ships and men to be "continuously at sea for longer periods than at any time in our naval history."

U. S. Co-Operation Praised

Mr. Alexander expressed his appreciation for the United States transfer of 50 destroyers and said: "I hope the Royal Navy may look for even greater co-operation."

The reports of a British troop landing on Crete were characterized by military circles as stories circulated by "the enemy" to create confusion in this country and justify Italian action.

King George VI and Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday assured the little Italian-invaded kingdom that the British would send every possible help.

The King's message said:

"In this hour of Greece's need I wish to say to the heroic Greek Nation and to my cousin, George, King of the Hellenes, this:

"We are with you in this struggle—your cause is our cause—we shall be fighting against a common foe.

Faith in Victory

"There are doubtless hard trials to be borne, but we shall both meet them in the firm faith that ultimate victory is assured by the ever-increasing strength of the free peoples.

"We may hope indeed that we are already near the turn of the tide when the power of the aggressor will begin to ebb and our growing might to prevail.

"Long live Greece and her leaders. Long live the King of the Hellenes."

Prime Minister Churchill conveyed his assurances to Greece's Premier-Dictator Gen. John Metaxas, indicating the British intend to redeem promptly their 1939 pledge to assist Greece against attack.

"We will give you all help in our power," Mr. Churchill said. "We fight a common foe and we will share a united victory."

The Prime Minister expressed the British people's admiration for the way in which the Greek people had withstood Italian "threats and intimidations" and declared the "same qualities will uphold them in their present hour of trial."

De Gaulle Council

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Frenchmen fighting for Britain, yesterday named the following members of a Council of Defense of the French Empire:

Gen. Georges Catroux, former Governor of French Indo-China; Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, Commander-in-Chief of the Free French Navy and air force; Gen. Edgard René Marie de Larminat, Governor of French Equatorial Africa; Governor Eboue of the Chad Territory; Governor Sautort of the French establishment in the Pacific (Oceania); General Sice of the Army Medical Corps in Africa; Prof. René Cassin, former President of the Ex-Service Men's Association; the Rev. Thierry d'Argenlieu and Colonel Leclare, Commissioner of the French Cameroons.

VICHY, France, Oct. 29 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, in charge of all French political and military affairs in Africa, arrived at Dakar, French West Africa, by plane yesterday, the Pétain Government announced.

Fleet Use Denied

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP)—Reports from Florence that Hitler and Mussolini discussed there the possible use of the French fleet against the British were described by an authorized German spokesman last night as "absolutely untrue and bare of any foundation."

Italian sources had indicated that Hitler obtained Mussolini's agreement yesterday in Florence on the final terms of a settlement with France which would make French bases, and possibly the French Navy, available to the Axis powers for their war against Britain.

Restricted Church Bells To Aid Germans to Rest

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP)—A new order went into effect today to help Germans make up lost sleep.

Hereafter, church bells are to ring only after 1 p. m., following night air-raid alarms.

Defense Contracts Mount in East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—With total Army and Navy contracts actually awarded in September more than double in value those let from June 13 to Sept. 1, the Middle Atlantic region, comprising New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, increased its already heavy lead over other areas, according to the Conference Board. This district's share amounted to about one third of the value of all contracts let, the Board said in announcing the results of a study by its division of industrial economics.

The New England and South Atlantic regions continued in second and third places, respectively, but their percentages fell in relation to the worth of all orders placed, it was said.

The total of awards since the beginning of the defense program in June rose during September from $2,244,000,000 to $7,921,000,000, with orders for new ships accounting for $5,017,000,000, or for 63.3 per cent of the new total. This latter figure compares with 51 per cent on Sept. 1 and indicates the continued and increased importance of these contracts over all other kinds.

Airplane orders, totaling $167,000,000 on Sept. 1, also increased in relative importance, rising from 7.5 per cent to 11.6 per cent during the month to reach a new total of $922,000,000. Two other categories, construction and supplies and ordnance, increased in the absolute value of contracts let, but their percentages of total orders fell.

Windsor Addresses Nassau Legislature

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP) — The Bahamas Legislature was called into session two months ahead of time Oct. 29 to hear from the Duke of Windsor about pressing problems of war and hemisphere defense.

Hardly rested from a year-long session that recessed only one month ago, the legislators were faced with the task of enacting such statutes as may be needed to lease land to the United States for defense base.

The morning session was planned with all the traditional ceremony that has grown up in this 200-year-old British colony. Provision was made for the Duke and his Duchess, along with colonial officials, to appear before a small audience in the council chambers at the opening.

Soviet Russia Stands Aloof On Italo-Greek Outbreak

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP)—Soviet Russia appeared today to be standing pat on its policy of neutrality despite the extension of the war into Greece.

The Moscow press published lengthy but noncommittal reports from foreign sources on the spread of the war deeper into the Balkans near Turkey, Russia's friendly neighbor.

The importance of the new campaign was emphasized by Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, in a factual article describing the strategic situation of Greece.

"The concentration of a comparatively great quantity of important British and Italian naval and air bases in the Eastern Mediterranean heightens still more the strategic significance of Greece and its islands, located in that part of the Mediterranean where routes pass toward Egypt, Suez, and the Turkish Straits," Pravda said.

Both press and the official radio remained noncommittal in their attitude toward developments and there was no indication of the Government's reaction to the Italian march into Greece.

The Greek Minister conferred with Ambassadors of several friendly powers, but was understood to have had no contact with the Soviet Government since his country was invaded.

Turkey Waits

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 29 — The Government newspaper Ulus warned the Turkish people today that war may spread to their land, and official Turkey kept in close contact with its embattled friend, Greece.

The question whether Turkey would join Britain in aiding Greece against Italian invasion remained unanswered.

But Ulus, on this seventeenth birthday of the Turkish Republic, declared the nation preferred war to a dishonorable peace, saying: "We recognize no limit of sacrifice."

Capital sources pointed to a recent Government statement that Turkey would aid Greece in the event of an Italian attack provided Britain made good its promise to help the Greeks, but the Italian-Greek conflict brought no new declaration.

Foreign observers said Turkey's attitude was believed to depend principally on Soviet Russia, and some speculated whether a German-Russian secret agreement covered the Axis moves in the Balkans and the Near East.

The official Ankara Radio raised the question whether the Italian invasion "is a straw man attack in order to bring British forces from Egypt while a bigger attack is ordered there."

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu was understood to have reported on the Greek situation in a 2½-hour meeting of the Turkish Inner cabinet. President Ismet Inonu received the Greek Ambassador and talked by telephone with Greek Premier Gen. John Metaxas.

Meanwhile, Herr Hitler sent President Inonu a telegram congratulating him on the anniversary of the establishment of the Turkish Republic.

Trip to Africa

MADRID, Oct. 29 (AP)—Gen. Jose Varela, Spanish War Minister, has flown to Cabo Yubi, Rio de Oro, in Africa, on a trip believed closely connected with the recent conversations between Adolf Hitler and Spain's Chief of State, Gen. Francisco Franco, it was learned today.

General Varela may extend his flight also to the Canary Islands off the African mainland.

No official statement was issued on the unexpected trip.

Japan Delays

TOKYO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Japan was reported today to have postponed a decision as to its obligations under its alliance with Germany and Italy with reference to extension of the European war to Greece.

Tokyo newspapers said a Cabinet meeting today voted to defer action "pending further developments." Some papers predicted that Japan would lend Italy political and economic support but would not find it necessary to abandon its nonbelligerent status in the European war.

The Japanese Cabinet met meanwhile to hear from Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka a report on the effect of the new war on Japan's position as signatory to the Triple Axis.

© Vandyk, From Wide World

Gen. Alexander Papagos

Named Field Commander of the Greek forces as King George II took supreme command of the Army.

Germans in Dark

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP)—The German public knew today that Italy had served an ultimatium on Greece but it was kept in ignorance of the fact that a new battlefront for the Axis actually had developed.

Nazi newspapers published the text of the 24-hour-old Italian ultimatum with comment from Rome as to why it was sent but made no mention of Greece's decision to fight.

Instead, columns were devoted to the Florence meeting of Premier Mussolini and Reichsfuhrer Hitler, with assurances that it was all part of a development toward the Axis vision of a new Europe.

Portugal Next?

ROME, Oct. 29 (AP)—Foreign circles expressed belief today that Axis pressure soon may fall on Portugal in a diplomatic drive to obtain control of the whole west coasts of Europe and Africa in preparation against the possibility of the United States entering the war.

The meeting at Florence yesterday of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, Italian sources indicated, was a step toward final settlement with France which would make French bases available to the Axis powers.

Next, they said, probably will be direct peace negotiations between Italy and France. Signor Mussolini returned to Rome today.

Herr Hitler's meeting last week with Spanish Generalissimo Francisco Franco was interpreted in foreign quarters as aimed partly at Portugal, long a friend of Britain.

Germany now has control of the Atlantic coast from Norway to Spain and, with Spain now in its orbit, might expect to dominate the African west coast also, including Morocco, the Spanish colony of Rio de Oro, and French West Africa.

If Portugal also came in, they reasoned, the Axis also would have its Azores and Cape Verde Islands. Thus, virtually the whole coasts of both continents would present a hostile front to any British or American landing parties.

The possibility that the United States might be involved by next spring was believed in foreign circles to have inspired the diplomatic move since, they said, the Axis always has been prompt in preparing for any contingency, no matter how remote.

Greek Vessels Get Orders

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The British radio said in a broadcast heard here by the National Broadcasting Company today that England has gained "a total of 1,800,000 tons in additional shipping" because Greece has placed its ships at Britain's disposal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—All Greek ships in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were instructed in a British radiocast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System to proceed to American, British or Netherlands East Indies ports.

The announcement said that the Greek Government gave the instructions. It added that no Greek ships were to go to France or to ports in French possession.

Greek shippers in New York said they would hold all ships in port "to await developments."

At least three freighters of the Hellenic Lines are on the Atlantic, bound for America. Numerous tramp steamers of the Greek mercantile marine, ninth largest in world tonnage, are scattered throughout the seven seas.

Also at sea, en route to "unlisted destinations," are: The Aspasia Nomikos, 3,283 tons, which left Galveston Oct. 15; Korthion, 2,116 tons, which left Portland, Me., for Nova Scotia, Oct. 17; and Aghios Georgios which put out of Hampton Roads Oct. 27.

Four freighters are in New York and two more in Philadelphia.

The Greek liner Nea Hellas, 16,991 tons, has arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, from New York. The crew has asked to be repatriated to join Greek fighting forces.

At the outbreak of the war in 1939, Greece had 607 merchant vessels of 1,780,666 tons. In the war at sea, she has lost at least 54, or nine per cent, of these, a total of 221,390 tons.

Danes in Germany To Get Home Agent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — The interests of some 14,000 Danish citizens working in Germany will be looked after by an official Danish Government representative, recently appointed by the Danish Emigration Office.

Headquarters of the new representative will be in Hamburg, Germany, but representation will be extended to Berlin, Kiel, Lubeck, Bremen where other Danish workers are located.

Mussolini, Abandoning Partial War, Now Staking All on Power of Sword

"Europe in Transition"
Third of 13 Articles

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 29—Fascist Italy is today "living dangerously" as Mussolini promised it would.

War which opened with lightning has now become a protracted storm. Its center has shifted to the Mediterranean for the winter months. Italy's direct share in the conflict is thus steadily enlarging—and without any end in sight.

Outwardly all is confidence here. Italy gives the impression that the victory was won when France was defeated, the British pushed back into the sea, and French naval bases in the Mediterranean immobilized. The effort to gather all of the continent in Axis hands is steadily proceeding. "After Greece" the assault on Alexandria is probably the winter program. For Italians believe that the European Continent itself is now secure against British counterattack.

Above and beyond all this, Fascist leaders are convinced that there are larger forces at work.

Leader of Transition

If Europe may be said to be in transition, it is argued here that Mussolini is both the leader of the transition and the father of it. Since the march on Rome 18 years ago this week he has exalted the military life in defiance of international trend, and has proclaimed the struggle of new empires against old ones.

He was the first practical politician and head of a state to devise a technique of counter revolution against the great social movement of the times which Jose Ortega y Gasset called "revolt of the masses," or the coming of labor and the common people to power. It was he who first launched the so called "Willed Revolution" which Germany has taken up today. He held to it tenaciously through a long decade when almost everyone underestimated him and his new Fascist state.

Today Mussolini stands as the man who invoked the European whirlwind and now rides it in this era of transition when political life, as Ortega y Gasset said, is "scandalously provisional."

It would be a mistake to dismiss this confidence as a rash gesture wherein a small nation with an unwarlike tradition poses as a conquering warrior. Upstart Rome must have been thus underestimated by proud Carthage. The fact is that the more one studies Italy's position today the more it becomes evident that a high order of shrewdness has directed its course.

This is best understood by examining the effect of the war on the Italian people, a most sensitive barometer.

Domestically the war has changed the face of Italy surprisingly little. A state of partial war has been normal here ever since the Fascist legions cut their way into Ethiopia.

War—In a Relative Sense

From the capture of Addis Ababa it was only a few months until General Franco's army struck unexpected "no passaran" at Madrid and Italy went to the rescue. From the fall of Madrid only 17 months elapsed before Germany invaded Poland and Italy stood by as a nonbelligerent. It is as continuous a record of war as any smaller nation could support.

But it is significant that it was always war in a relative sense.

Ethiopia was won without sanctions ever coming to a head. Spain was made safe for the Fascist international with the help of Britain and France. The present war saw no Italian shot fired until the threat of an invasion by the French Army was over and the Balkans under control. No statesman displayed greater finesse than Mussolini calculating his opponents' weakness, in making the most of the his country's slender resources.

Apparently he hopes to do the same in Greece.

It is the art of making the maximum gain with the minimum expenditure.

Therefore the cost to the average Italian has not been inordinate thus far. There have been casualty lists off and on for six years; but not heavy ones by today's reckoning. There has been continuous economic stringency, and before the present war it was customary to refer with shaking heads, to the steady drop in the Italian standard of living. Yet today Italy eats probably better than any nation on the continent proper except Switzerland. The amount of its home production has surprised even veteran observers here who looked upon autarchy through the uncomprehending eyes of liberal economists. With proud gestures the Government has just increased the amount of sugar and meat available to people at the outset of what promises to be a hard winter.

Lack—But Not Famine

There will be lack here under the blockade but not famine. Stringency chiefly affects industrial and military raw material.

Thus Italy—until the new campaign against Athens which is still to tell its story—has been fighting a war of limited and particularly favorable character. It was an easily offensive war abroad, rather than a defensive war at home. This also was calculated because Italy did not enter it until France was crushed. Economy of effort again, and with a minimum of resulting disturbance to civilian life at home. Turin, Genoa and Milan are too far from British bases and the British are too preoccupied at home thus far for bombing to make a heavy impression.

As for naval warfare which might be thought decisive on an inland sea, Italy has thus far sought to fight the great naval battle of the Mediterranean on land, on the road to Alexandria, where the enemy's land forces are relatively weakest. It is presumed that the British Fleet will have no alternative to leaving the Mediterranean if Alexandria is captured, now that French Naval bases are immobilized.

But now the days when Italians were chiefly spectators at the Axis war may have ended.

There will be fighting in Egypt, for the Italians know that the British are different even than the French. Spain may reluctantly open the door to Gibraltar, but the rock will not be had just for the easy taking.

What of the Future?

For Italy faces a major military transition with the opening of its attack on Greece. Rome has embarked upon this new venture in the full realization that Britain cannot be subdued this Fall. This has left a trail of doubt as to the future. And it is natural that people have listened with sinking hearts to warnings from the press in recent weeks that the war will go on. But they have been impressed by the power of the German military machine in spite of themselves. This is particularly true among the more conservative elements in the middle and upper classes.

And as always during the past 18 years, Italian people discuss the situation fluently, but leave all decisions strictly to the Government.

Thus a period of war with steady advances and no important reverses and restricted military operations has had its inevitable effect on the population. Patriotism has been kindled. Families are naturally desirous for the success of their husbands and sons at the front. Business interests begin to think that larger markets may lie ahead. Many who were conservatively minded and reluctant to contemplate a world war are finding, now that it has started, they must come to terms with facts. And every process of doing so leaves them hoping for a speedy Axis victory as the only way of terminating the conflict. Even the Vatican is so busy seeking to adapt its foreign policy to new conditions that the independent attitude of seven months ago has gone completely into eclipse.

This is the situation today.

Changing Concepts: What Do They Mean?

The face of Europe is changing. Men's thoughts as well as men's homes are altering under the impact of war. Deeper than the details of conflict is the import of changing concepts. Some stand crystal clear. Others begin but dimly to emerge. Together they chart the pattern of "Europe in Transition" discussed in a series of 13 articles.

In sum, few people in Europe understood the nature of the present transition as well as Mussolini. He saw capitalism entering a period of profound readjustment. He saw the peoples of the West softened in their fiber by an aimless abundant life. He saw political chaos as labor came to power. And he considered old forms of government incapable of meeting the crisis.

One may disagree with his solution, which consisted of economic centralization, militarism and a new streamline brand of political dictatorship.

Knew What He Wanted

But one cannot deny the vigor with which he pursued what he wanted, advanced directly toward it, and drew his strength from a would in confusion.

The man may not have shaped the times, but it is evident from the outlook today that the times certainly gave the man his opportunity.

A western world divided during the Spanish war and the Ethiopian campaign let the Fascist march proceed. Mussolini, meanwhile, has done as much as anyone to undermine the League of Nations, seen the Fascist system which he launched turn into the Fascist international, and now with Germany at his side is fighting for empire and world-wide triumph of the Fascist cause.

Where Hitler stands chiefly as a powerful military and racial force, Mussolini is more nearly the symbol of the Fascist idea which has been nourished in every country by this era of transition, and represents quite as formidable a challenge to democracy as outright militarism.

To understand the future from the perspective of Rome is far more difficult. In this culminating struggle of Fascism, Mussolini has committed his entire system, its domestic structure and its vaulting imperial ambitions, to the fortunes of the sword. If he wins he will proceed onward in triumph to the task of fitting several dictatorships and several imperialisms into one pattern.

If he losses. . . .

But this alternative is not taken into account in Italy.

There was another Cæsar who flung his army defiantly across the river Rubicon to the north of Rome.

"The die is cast," he said. Now that a long war is in prospect, so it is with his successor today.

Fascist Change

ROME, Oct. 29 (AP)—Maj. Ettore Muti, Secretary of the Fascist Party, resigned that post today to devote all his time to his Air Force commission.

He was succeeded by Adelchi Serena, Minister of Public Works, whose portfolio will be taken by National Counselor Giuseppe Gorla, Secretary of the National Engineering Syndicate.

Empire 'Lifeline,' Not Greece, Real Objective of Axis Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29—Italy started yesterday upon a new campaign of aggression against a small nation with which it has often in the past declared its desire for peaceful co-operation. The immediate cause of the invasion of Greece was that Italy had failed to terrorize that country into surrendering the British guarantee. At the same time Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini were meeting in Florence, presumably planning comprehensive action to embrace the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to the Bosphorus.

In virtue of Greek accords with Britain, Italy's declaration of war gives the British Navy the whole Greek Coast and Greek islands in the Aegean Sea for bases.

A British guarantee to support Greece if attacked was given in April, 1939 by Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax. Neville Chamberlain, who was then Prime Minister, then declared that "in event of any action being taken which clearly threatened the independence of Greece and which the Greek Government considers it vital to resist with their national forces, the British Government would feel itself bound at once to lend to the Greek Government all the support in its power."

Guarantee Reaffirmed

This guarantee was reaffirmed by a spokesman of the British Embassy in Athens in August of 1940 when he said, "If Greece resists an enemy attack the British Navy and Air Force will immediately go to her aid.

British pressure, moreover, will be increased by the Near East forces which have been considerably strengthened during the past few weeks.

In the struggle between Greece and Italy the latter has the overwhelming advantage in regard to military forces. It is reported that the Italians have 10 or 11 divisions—about 200,000 troops—including one armored division and an Alpine division of crack troops, on the Greek-Albanian frontier.

They have also during past few months assembled large stores and built important roadways near the frontier so that sea communications with Italy—which the British Navy might threaten— are not essential to success at the moment.

Italian troops, it is understood, are based on Argyrokastron and Koritza in South Albania, and the plan of compaign, according to military experts here, will include an advance toward Ioannina along a road parallel to the west coast of Greece, opposite Corfu, a former base, and from Koritza toward Florina and then on to Salonika.

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Week's Meat Quota in France Enough for One U. S. Meal

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Via Berlin, Delayed) (AP)—New ration cards issued in German-occupied territory caused Frenchmen to pull another notch in their belts.

Here is the food ration for the next 28 days:

Meat—1,440 grams (about 3lbs., 2 oz.).

Bread—9,850 grams (approximately 21¾lbs.).

Butter, lard or oil—400 grams (14 oz.).

Cheese—200 grams (slightly more than 7 oz.).

An American, accustomed to eight ounces of meat at a single meal would therefore eat up almost an entire week's meat ration under this quota

Wheat Plentiful

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Canada has sufficient wheat to keep Britain supplied for three years and can meet her bacon requirements next year, J. G. Gardiner, Canadian Minister of Agriculture and Wartime Services, said today.

Soviet 'Rations'

MOSCOW, Oct. 29 (AP)—Limitations on buying of bread, butter, meat, potatoes and other foodstuffs went into force yesterday in Moscow.

There were no ration cards nor formal announcement, but signs appeared warning persons that those who tried to increase their purchases by going to the same store twice in one day would be subject to fines.

These were the maximums: bread — two pounds; meat — one pound; butter—four ounces; milk —one liter (approximately one quart; sugar—one pound; potatoes —four and a half pounds; eggs—five; pastries—four.

The restrictions were believed to indicate a move to store up reserves.

New Quotations

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Lord Woolton, Food Minister, announced today the maximum retail price of onions would be 4½ pence (7½ cents) a pound and lemons 6½ pence (10.7 cents) a pound, effective Monday.

Lemons have been as high as a shilling (20 cents) each. Under the new scale, they will be about two pence (3.3 cents).

Lord Woolton said there was a shortage of cheese, but declared it would not be rationed at present.

Wheat Men Say No

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 28 (Australian Associated Press)—The wheat growers have rejected the Commonwealth Government's offer to guarantee a price of 3s. 6d. a bushel free at ports, and have demanded 3s. 10½d. The Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers has agreed that the offer should be submitted to the judgment of the State Governments, but it is thought the Commonwealth will give effect to its proposal in spite of the opposition of the growers.

The guarantee will be limited to 140,000,000 bushels, requiring an advance of £24,500,000.

Leslie Howard 'Raids' Naziism In Own Script at London

LONDON (AP)—The Blitzkrieg has made a reporter out of Leslie Howard.

For the past several weeks the actor has been going into raided areas gathering material for weekly broadcasts. He writes it himself and presents it on a BBC propaganda series shortwaved every Monday night to America and Canada.

For he found it impossible to concentrate on picture making since he returned to England two days before war broke out.

"One finds it hard to get excited over whether boy gets girl in the fifth instead of the sixth reel when there is a fleet of Messerschmitts overhead."

What does interest Mr. Howard he indicated is combating Nazi propaganda.

"These dictators are always shouting about their new systems whereas democracy actually is the newest of all political concepts." He plans to do a broadcast showing how "these dictatorsships are old stuff."

"Our old William the Conqueror," Mr. Howard continued, "was nothing but a dictator and a gangster. We first suffered from a totalitarian system then and we have been battling it ever since."

One of Mr. Howard's problems in broadcasting is that he talks so fast he has to have much more material than a slow speaker such as J. B. Priestley who also appears on the program entitled "Britain Speaks."

"Priestley uses only 80 to 100 words per minute," said Mr. Howard wistfully. "I have to have at least 2,500 words for a 15-minute broadcast."

Mr. Howard's latest picture was "Gone With the Wind." He is going to begin soon on a "sort of modern Pimpernel story," in which he will play the part of a research scientist who rescues the great scholars from countries which have been invaded by Adolf Hitler.

He also is scheduled for a part in a new British movie called "Forty-Ninth Parallel." The picture will be shot in the eastern Arctic but Mr. Howard will do his sequence in London . . if at all. He is much too interested in the war, he says, to leave England now.

Canada Weighs Training Delay For Men in War Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — The shortage of skilled labor in Canada's expanding war industries, which threatens to be aggravated by the compulsory military training plan that has just been launched, is engaging the earnest attention of departmental officials here.

The present situation doesn't present any mystery. It is the sort of "bottleneck" that has naturally resulted from the rapid growth of war industries. Skilled labor is so much in demand that the Minister of Labor, Norman McLarty, found it necessary to warn employers against the practice of "enticing" workmen from other industries—a practice which was retarding production and causing confusion.

Now the dearth of skilled workers appears likely to be increased unless the Dominion compulsory training plan can be revised so as to provide deferment for men engaged in key industry jobs.

It was the declared intention of officials in charge of the military training program to avoid calling up men who have important jobs in munitions and equipment plants, but there appears to have been a lack of elasticity in the preliminary arrangements. A committee composed of members of the munitions and supply and defense departments and of the National Labor Supply Board is now studying methods of reconciling the two imperative programs of training men for war and of turning out munitions.

It may, it is stated, be necessary to withdraw some men from the military training camps to go back to their jobs in war plants. It has been further suggested by Government spokesmen that while there will be no change in the present camps for this year, it may be found more satisfactory later to decrease the number called out for training and make the time of training longer.

What, however, is considered more likely is that men from higher-age groups will receive their training earlier than intended. In the case of a few camps, the construction of drill halls is not quite completed, but it is stated that they will soon be ready, and it is highly probable that the camps will be kept at full capacity. There are 39 of these camps across Canada.

Training of men meanwhile in the intricate and expert trade of manufacturing war equipment has been aided by courses of instruction carried out under the Government youth training program. This plan, originally designed to give young persons an opportunity to get a start in life during depression days, has been expanded to provide instruction for a large number in airplane manufacture and in mechanics. About 25,000 young men are receiving this kind of training each year. Staffs of technical schools are helping in this work.

The main object of these courses of instruction has been to assist the Commonwealth joint training plan, by furnishing recruits for ground crews. It is admitted, however, that no course of instruction equals that received by apprentices in the plants themselves and the great bulk of new workers for the various war industries enters through the factory gates.

Canada Sorts Cards To Find Skilled Men

(By The Canadian Press)

Ottawa, Oct. 29

Canada's efforts to find skilled laborers to fill wartime industry jobs will be aided soon with the completion of the sorting of National Registration cards, which will give a virtually complete listing of every skilled workman in the Dominion as well as the number of such workmen in specialized trades.

More than 8,000,000 National Registration cards are being sorted out now by some 750 temporary wartime clerks.

Special emphasis is being placed on the sorting out and listing of all persons skilled in certain specialized occupations. This list should include 1,500,000 names, registration officials predict. It takes care of all persons whose mechanical, technical or other training may be useful in war industries.

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The Conqueror and the Conquered Meet

Wide World Radiophoto

Hitler and Pétain Confer

Reichsführer Hitler and Marshal Philippe Pétain are shown at their historic meeting somewhere in France on Oct. 24. They conferred in Herr Hitler's special train near a small railroad station in occupied France. The meeting followed an exchange of diplomatic exchanges and is believed to have resulted in an agreement between France and Germany under which the two countries will work in closer economic harmony. Left to right: Marshal Pétain, Baron Alexander von Doernberg, Reichsführer Hitler, and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Hitler Seeks to Consolidate European Gains

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fundamental significance of Reichsführer Hitler's recent meetings, at once spectacular and mysterious, with the heads of conquered France and "dominated" Spain is that it represents an important development of the second stage of his effort to consolidate his conquest of the European continent—apart from the Soviet Union and the subordinate sphere of domination which has been left to Premier Mussolini.

By force, or threat of force, Herr Hitler achieved the now familiar march through Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, and the Lowlands. After the fall of France, the Axis, as the Monitor's Balkan correspondent phrased it, "took southeastern Europe by telephone."

The Second Stage

Now comes the second stage. For the conquered countries have been left without political organization—the political organization of the conquered and subservient areas. It is here that the Reichsführer's talks with Marshal Philippe Pétain and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France and Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain take on their importance.

Hitherto Germany has simply given orders to the countries which it has conquered. Now there is an attempt to mix cajolery with coercion, to create for the outside world the picture of a Europe that is being voluntarily united, of course, under German leadership.

German policy toward the conquered countries varies considerably. For the Slav peoples who have fallen under German rule, for the Czechs, and especially for the Poles, there is evidently to be no future except as hewers of wood and drawers of water for the German race. Higher education in Czechoslovakia has been virtually suspended since the Germans closed the Czech universities and higher schools on the pretext of student disorders in the autumn of 1939. In Poland there has been a systematic extermination of the educated and well-to-do classes which would furnish the natural leadership for any nationalist movement.

A Different Approach

In the occupied countries of Northern and Western Europe, on the other hand, there has been more effort to rule through local national agents who are either Nazis or disposed to co-operate with the Nazi regime. Probably Hitler counts on ultimately converting these countries to some of the essential features of his own social and economic system, strong state control over capital and labor, anti-Semitism, one-party nonparliamentarian government.

In Denmark, where there was no resistance, the King and Cabinet have been allowed to remain, but of course are compelled to accept all the orders of the German military authorities. There have been some shifts in the administration of occupied Norway; but Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian extremist who after starting as a near-Communist veered around to Fascism, has apparently been finally selected as the head of the local administration.

Support for Nazi Plan

It is interesting to note that the Germans have not as a rule endeavored to place the leaders of the small Nazi groups or parties in occupied countries at the head of the administration, although support has been given to the organization of Anton Mussert, Dutch Nazi leader. In Rumania Gen. Ion Antonescu has been preferred to a leader more completely identified with the Iron Guard, the Rumanian Fascist organization. There have been efforts to obtain the collaboration of King Leopold of Belgium; but these have not been successful as yet.

A type of politician that has proved accessible to the idea of co-operation with the Nazis is the ex-Socialist or Communist who has renounced Marxism in favor of a more nationalist program. Henri de Man in Belgium belongs in this category; and this is also true as regards two of the French politicians and publicists who have been advocating in France the idea of a complete break with England and wholehearted entrance into the Nazi orbit, Marcel Déat and Gaston Bergery.

Whatever semblance of voluntary agreement for a new European order on the basis of German hegemony Herr Hitler may obtain from his negotiations with Marshal Pétain and General Franco, he must face another problem which is still more difficult than the military and political consolidation of the European continent. This is to make Europe—outside of Russia—a going concern economically.

So long as the British blockade holds, so long as the German and Italian advance is contained by such key points as Suez and Gibraltar and Istanbul, Herr Hitler very definitely has not won the war. For the Europe which he rules is very maladjusted economically, topheavy with men and industrial plant, gravely deficient in such foodstuffs as meats and cereals and overseas products like tea and coffee and cocoa, and also in many raw materials and minerals which must feed an industrial machine, in oil, cotton, tin, and rubber, in nickel, manganese, copper and many of the rarer metals.

Herr Hitler's probable future moves cannot be anticipated and understood unless one bears in mind the following considerations. The land empire which he has carved out by the sword is not a viable economic unit. It can exist only on the grimmest and shortest war rations and cannot develop its full normal productivity. So, if he cannot obtain peace with access to world markets, he must try to conquer new large areas of territory, in Russia or in the Near East or in Africa, which can serve as a reservoir of the foodstuffs and raw materials which are lacking in a blockaded Europe.

Bird Gardens in the Winter

North, South, East and West, we can all have a similar garden this Winter! For the birds, friendly and wise, know that gardens are beautiful in all seasons of the year. One doesn't have to plough, spade, or cultivate the soil. Weeds don't bother! Indeed, the more weeds the better since the weed seeds are nourishing foods. But one can cultivate the friendship and confidence of the birds. Day after day they will come, and it is great fun to learn the different individuals. Birds have different personalities just as humans do. And by doing a kindness to the Winter birds, one is giving himself and his garden a helping hand, for they will hunt diligently for grubs and larvae in the surrounding trees, posts, and shrubs.

There's one simple, fundamental rule about making a bird garden. That is, provide enough places for food (protected, of course, from cats). That means the chickadees, nuthatches, woodpeckers, blue jays, and other friends will be assured of places to eat. There are four things the handyman or handywoman can provide.

First, small food boxes should be tacked up at various places. Many small boxes are better than a few larger ones. It means a chance for more birds to feed at the same time. A good size is about six by ten inches, by two inches deep. This depth will prevent winter winds from blowing away grain and crumbs. Nail them to the posts of the grape arbor or trellis, to the corners of the garden house, or to posts set in the ground for the winter. If you have a porch or terrace, several of these boxes mean friends all day long.

Wire Cylinders Useful

Second, buy some of the "hardware cloth"—a metal wire with quarter inch mesh. Twelve to fifteen inches is a good width. Cut it into sections and make wire cylinders, two, three, or four inches in diameter. Close one end by weaving wire or heavy lined thread back and forth across it. These wire cylinders are the best sort of device for providing suet or chunks of cooked meat. They can be hung on nails from posts, or from a bent wire curved over the limb of a tree or shrub. The chickadees, nuthatches and woodpeckers delight in hanging to these wire cages and pecking at the suet. An upside-down chickadee, eating suet, and occasionally glancing up with those tiny, black button eyes, is a delightful Winter flower!

Third, the bird baths can be made into splendid feeding stations. Take the measurements of the inside of the bath, and ask the hardware man to cut a piece of the quarter inch screening to fit. The wire will serve as a wind breaker, and prevent the food from blowing away, and at the same time the birds will have access to it.

Fourth, in one corner of the garden, it is a good idea to build a shelter, facing the south, where food may be scattered on the ground. So many of us delight in feeding the pheasants, and some of us are located so partridges, or ruffed grouse will come to the garden. An efficient shelter can be made at little cost. Two forked sticks may be driven or set in the ground; a cross bar placed between them, and poles set on this to run back and rest on the ground. The front may be three, four, or five feet high.

"Living Christmas Trees"

If one is fortunate enough to have several evergreens, "living Christmas trees," about the garden, so much the better. It is nature's protection for the birds. The birds will make the evergreens their headquarters between trips to the garden. And you can have a Christmas tree all winter long by tying suet to the branches, and placing food boxes among the limbs.

What foods do the birds like and need? A mixture of the smaller sized grains is the staple diet, together with a supply of suet. Cracker crumbs and bread crumbs are well liked. Pieces of apple, small pieces, rather than large chunks, are gratefully appreciated. And of course, a little dessert once in a while! What's a good dessert? My mother, who has fed her friends through many winters on a New Hampshire farm, says the Winter birds prefer doughnuts to all other sweets! And finally, we musn't forget an occasional dish of water. The birds do eat snow, but in all northern climes there are periods of cold when the earth is covered by little snow.

Perhaps you haven't thought of growing bird flowers in a winter garden. It is easy to do so. One gets a magnificent crop with little expense or effort. A winter garden full of birds is a joyous and heartwarming experience.—**Haydn S. Pearson.**

A Tuesday Feature

R. A. F. Bombs Reich Ports; London Quiet

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 29 — British Royal Air Force bombers carried the weight of reciprocal bombing attacks to many of Germany's largest and most strategic ports during the night, while London's fifty-second night air assault entered the records as one of the lightest night-time air raids of the war.

British air attacks were concentrated on the German ports of Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Bremen, Hamburg, Emden, Cuxhaven, according to an Air Ministry communiqué released today. Other R. A. F. bombers found targets at Boulogne, at Homburg, Cologne, Krefeld, Koblenz, and Mannheim.

Fewer Bombs Dropped

In London comparatively few bombs were dropped. One reason believed responsible for the now noticeable lag in German air attacks on the British capital is the increasing effectiveness of the antiaircraft barrage, which though not scoring any great number of direct hits on invading warplanes, nevertheless has broken up Nazi formations, driven raiders to greater heights where bombing is less accurate, and generally served to spoil the aim of German Bombers.

A plane is likely to be brought down if a shell bursts within 25 yards of it. Gunners have told me as I watched them shooting at the enemy, that, firing on sound-detector instruments alone, they reckon to get within some 50 yards of a high-flying fast-traveling target pretty consistently. This explains largely why night raiders no longer fly in a straight course as they used to do but go swerving around the sky in a way that, even if it may confuse the gunners, obviously confuses the bombsighters as well, judging by the places where some of the bombs fall.

Italy Joins Raids

It has been remarked, perhaps without justification, that another explanation may lie in an announcement from Rome that "200 Italian planes have taken part in raids on England." The Fascist statement adds that collaboration with the German Air Force in this undertaking began on the night of Oct. 24 when the Italian planes dropped tons of bombs on important British centers.

Oct. 24 was one of the quietest nights Britain has experienced since the air "blitzkrieg" opened up over London on Sept. 7.

As the air war has passed from the first stage wherein the enemy attacked with large forces of bombers to the second in which reliance has been placed increasingly on bomb-carrying fighters, the Nazis have found a way to keep their tally of planes lost almost on the level of Britain's and thus have checked the speed of Britain's effort to bring the Royal Air Force to numerical equality with the Luftwaffe.

Challenge to Industry

At the same time, a new challenge is proffered to British production. It is emphasized here, however, that the scale of British losses is such that factories and training centers can easily make it good. In the meantime, the British bomber command hammers away steadily in an atempt to reduce the pace of Germany's aircraft manufacture.

The new form of the Axis bombing campaign makes the contest one of fighter versus fighter and also makes it factory versus factory. On this point, Mr. Dingle Foot, M. P., said to an audience at Oxford University recently: "Already there is some reason to believe that our bombers have substantially reduced the number of new aircraft coming forward to replace German losses in the Battle for Britain."

Nazi Trick Fails

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Nazi air raiders tried out a new trick on the British Oct. 27 to avoid R. A. F. attacks and failed, the Air Ministry reports.

Over south England, the Ministry said, British Hurricane pilots saw German planes at 20,000 feet faking dive attacks on one another in an apparent effort to convince British planes in the distance that other British planes were already fighting them. But the British said they weren't fooled.

Rescues Bring Honor To Seven Boy Scouts

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Seven Boy Scouts who rescued other persons were honored yesterday, with the highest award—a gold medal for life saving—going to Howard Redd, of Monticello, Utah. Young Redd rescued Meade Allred when a raft on which they were playing tipped over.

Certificates for heroism were awarded to George Peck, Shiloh, N. H., and Raymond Youngman of Margaret, Ala.

Nazis Sink 45 Ships in Week

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that 45 merchant ships totaling 198,030 tons were lost as the result of "enemy action" during the week ending Oct. 21.

The reported losses were the heaviest officially acknowledged for any single week with the exception of that ending June 23, when 209,984 tons of shipping were listed as lost. The latter week included losses in the withdrawal of British troops from Dunkerque.

British shipping losses during the week ending Oct. 21 were put at 32 ships totaling 146,528 tons.

Allied losses were listed as seven ships aggregating 24,686 tons, while neutrals lost six ships of 26,816 tons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Navy Hydrographic Office warned mariners yesterday that the British Government has declared that "all vessels navigating within 30 miles of the coast of Eritrea, British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland will do so at their risk and peril."

"The British Government will at the same time have due regard for the safety of legitimate neutral shipping entering and leaving the Red Sea," the warning concluded.

Albanian Patriots Keep Up Resistance to Italian Rule

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—A British broadcast picked up today by CBS declared there were "anti-Italian demonstrations in Yugoslavia," and that "the revolt in Albania is taking on larger and more serious proportions. It is estimated that the Italians need about 50,000 troops to keep the Albanians down." Italian sources denied reports of anti-Italian demonstrations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Oct. 29—Albania as a base for Italian military operations may prove very unsatisfactory, according to a picture painted for your correspondent by members of ex-King Zog's entourage now exiled in the Near and Middle East.

These persons are still well informed regarding conditions in Albania since they have been in constant contact with their own people through intermediaries and continue to work unceasingly against Italian oppression.

Pamphlets printed in neighboring countries have been smuggled into Albania and incidents hitherto unreported to the outside world have included student riots, sabotaging of Italian gun emplacements, and the burning of Italian stores

Propaganda Carried On

Bands of tried Albanian patriots in different parts of the country and anti-Fascist Italians from North Italy have been working among these various tribes to deal an effective blow at Italian rule.

Shortly before France capitulated, according to reliable sources, Albanian refugee Ministers in certain Balkan countries had established close contact with France.

Events, however, moved too quickly when Italy entered into the war, and Albanian leaders were forced to remain immobile so far as external activities were concerned, though still carrying on subversive propaganda.

Already when Italy began to move toward the Greek frontier some weeks ago its army suffered irritating breakdowns, and thefts and destruction of equipment, while beacons break out mysteriously in the hills disclosing Italian troop locations.

Threat of Rearguard Action

It is also common knowledge that Italian spies reconnoitering in Greek territory seldom return to their bases—Daut Hoggia whose murder three months ago provided the Italians with excuse for permanent frontier tension was a notorious Italian spy and he was slain by Albanian patriots.

Even if nothing more serious happens during the opening stage of the present Italo-Greek struggle Italy may be compelled to divert part of its forces to prevent any possible troublesome rearguard action from Albanian guerrillas who have played such role in many previous Balkan wars.

Naval Reservists Start Long Training Cruise

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The vanguard of 1,500 naval reservists bound for a 26-day training cruise in South Atlantic waters sailed today on the cruisers Wichita, Quincy and Tuscaloosa.

The battleships New York and Arkansas will sail tomorrow with the remainder of the reservists.

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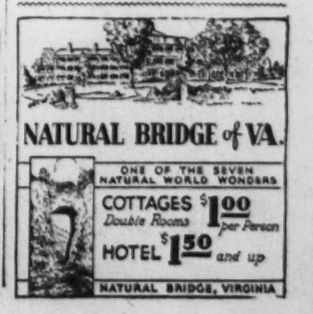

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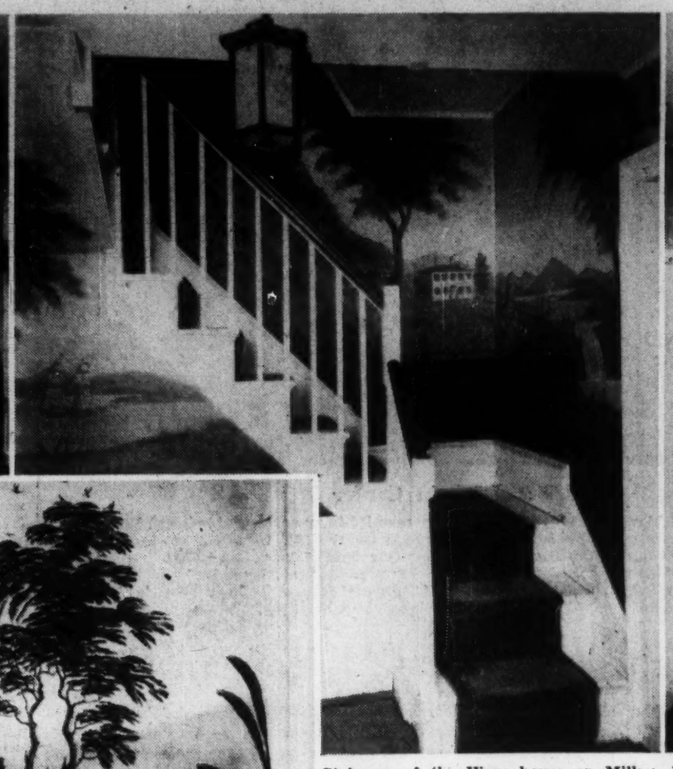
A Tuesday Page



Shaw Photo Service — The Christian Science Monitor

Mural decoration was not common in New England homes a century ago, and the surviving examples of it are cherished by their owners. Pictures here show portions of the halls in two houses at Westwood, Mass., which were done by the same artists in 1835. Above is one wall of the Howe house, built about 1820, now the home of Mrs. Reuben Colburn. The artists' style holds suggestions of both Grant Wood and Rousseau.

Stairway of the Ware house on Milk Street, decorated by the same men.

Main wall of lower hall in the Howe house, one of four in Westwood decorated in 1835 by R. Porter and S. T. Porter. The same topless tree is at right here, and at extreme left of the page.

Home Murals of a Century Ago In Homes of Old Dedham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dedham, Mass.

In the entrance hall of an old double house in Westwood, belonging to Mrs. Reuben Colburn, is a mural painted when Andrew Jackson was President. Strange trees with leaves created by brush-strokes and not by chlorophyl, take the place of wallpaper, and lead up a steep flight of stairs into an equally ornate upper hallway. The figure of Napoleon with his hand in his coat is discernible in the strange tree trunk pictured in front of a little New England village which centers a panel of one wall.

For over 100 years, in four Westwood houses these murals have told a tale of fantasy. In one of the houses the name of R. Porter, 1835, and above, S. T. Porter, indicates that two people with the same family name collaborated to decorate the walls. Were they husband and wife, father and son or, maybe two brothers? The same style of painting is found in the house of Kate Douglas Wiggin at Quillcot, Maine, showing that R. and S. T. Porter traveled the country in pursuit of their art.

It is said they traveled from Boston to Maine on horseback to ply their trade. More than likely it took a winter to complete their Westwood contract, and it is thought they lived in the houses where they worked. As there was no central heating in those days, the hallways, with their steep and flue-like staircases made pretty drafty studios. So we imagine them bundled in thick clothing as they dipped their brushes in crude paint.

These painters were daring in their use of colors, and also in the way they depicted precipices. What could be a more unsuitable motive for a steep early American staircase, than a series of overhanging cliffs topped by mountain goats? Leaping off one precipice is an extended stag, pursued by an intrepid mounted hunter blowing his horn as he dashes into space. Or would he be leaping into the umbrella stand at the foot of the stairs?

Stiff little houses blowing puffs of smoke from their chimneys, crown the neat hilltops, while often the borders under dados alternate between tropical and deciduous trees. Fortunately, there are dados in all the houses, so with the low ceilings there is not too much plaster to be covered.

A curious touch in the Guild house is a series of imposing trees which, speaking non-botanically, could be called elms. At their feet, leaning into space, is a violoncello crossed by a bow. Could one imagine that the painter loved music and in this way left his signature? Did his fancy lean toward the rococo and the Florentine styles, or should one weave a romance into the picture. Fancy, for instance, that his patron's daughter sat in her homespun of an evening, and made sweet music by candlelight as he rested on the horsehair sofa after a long day's work.

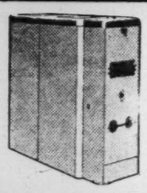
Not all the scenes are landscapes, for in several instances a schooner sails over a glassy sea. Again, an old side-wheeler with black smoke pouring from both stacks is passing a stiff little island in the hallway. Destiny has decreed that this fiery little craft must spend its life between the parlor door and the coat closet.

Certainly the itinerant artists of West Dedham, as Westwood was then called, were cosmopolitan in their ideas as to men's dress. Nearing the edge of a crag on the Howe staircase is a man in a stove-pipe hat and a black frock coat, dragging a much smaller figure, perhaps his son. Maybe they are out to view the scenery, which is very bleak.

In the second floor hallway of the west house is a prancing steed worthy of a French merry-go-round, and on his back a grenadier of the same military type as Napoleon, plus the three-cornered hat. Surely this colonial artist must have been an admirer of the little Corporal to have perpetuated the uniform in this decorative fashion. Maybe he had a prophetic nature, for birds flying over the Corsican's head are so huge that they look like aeroplanes. These, of course, fly over the heads of modern dictators and ex-corporals, but who would think to find them in murals of a quaint country house of one hundred and twenty years ago?—E. B. S.

The back wall of the Howe entrance hall, trees forming Napoleon's figure. Perhaps the painter meant the island to be Saint Helena.

PAYNEHEAT EXCELS



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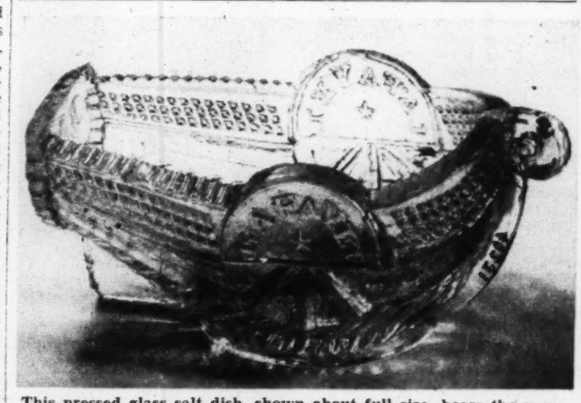


This pressed glass salt dish, shown about full size, bears the name "Lafayet," honoring this General's visit to America, in 1824. In the "History In Pressed Glass" exhibition at Brooklyn Museum, it is the oldest known piece of this sort of American ware.

'History in Pressed Glass'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There seems to be no end of special interests among those who collect American pressed glass, but not until now have we known anyone to give particular thought to examples that marked national events or movements. An occasion calling public attention to this class of designs is the current exhibition of "History in Pressed Glass" in the Brooklyn Museum, to continue through Dec. 1. Assembled by Mrs. William Grieg Walker, the 137 pieces have been presented to the Museum through a subscription fund raised by Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock and Mrs. Walker.

Yankee ingenuity developed the manufacture of pressed glass for mass production. It brought this houseware to the public in the form of dishes, commemorative plates, ornaments, and pieces made especially for presidential campaigns, serving the same popular purpose as campaign buttons do today. One item shown is a small, thin square of glass showing a log cabin, a tree, a barrel and a bottle, and the words "Harrison and Reform," which was used as a button or token in the 1840 campaign.

The oldest piece is the Lafayette salt boat, a dish in the form of a hull with "Lafayet" on it, in commemoration of his second visit to the United States. This dates about 1824, and carries the mark of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company. Other noteworthy items are Carrie Nation perpetuated on a bottle; Barnum's elephant Jumbo and Jenny Lind, both on compote dishes. There is a Plymouth Rock paperweight; George Peabody, the English and American philanthropist of the 19th century, on a mug, and the Lindbergh "goodwill" plane.

A piece in the form of a covered wagon is the rarest in the collection as it is the only one thus far known, and has been the subject of repeated offers from glass manufacturers to reproduce it. The 1889 Nelly Bly platter commemorates her 'round-the-world trip as a newspaper assignment to beat Jules Verne's Phineas Fogg record is one of two known to exist. The English plate issued in Gladstone's honor is also rare.

The collection's subject matter includes campaign items; portraits of Presidents; souvenirs of nine World's Fairs; nautical subjects, emphasizing Spanish - American War battleships; prominent people of America, Great Britain, and Europe; monuments and buildings; miscellaneous items, including opening of the Union Pacific Railroad, the gold rush, opening of the West, and the founding of the Knights of Labor.

What to Look For In Collecting

Minneapolis

In response to many requests, a series of five lectures entitled, "What to Look For in Collecting," has been arranged for members of the Minneapolis Art Institute. Based on decorative arts within the scope of the amateur collector, the lectures will be given on Wednesdays at 3 o'clock by members of the staff and guest speakers.

Members are invited to bring one guest to each lecture, and to have tea in the dining room afterwards. Those interested in the series are asked to register with the Membership Department.

Antiques Show In New York

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

For each of the thirteen years it has been held here, the Antiques Show has managed to achieve an individual character. In the wide spaces of the ballroom and foyer of the Hotel Commodore the 1940 version brought together notable collections of important objects in many fields and from numerous American and European sources.

One hundred-and-fifty dealers from 26 states built up displays whose unknown numbers seemed myriad. Throughout their diversity, however, they were distinguished by beauty. Quaintness, even in the smaller curios, was seldom emphasized in a manner to prevail over good taste or to interfere with their moderate use among conventional belongings.

Glass paper-weights, for example, were of special charm this season and could not sit amiss on any table. Accessories in many instances expressed the timelessness of good design rather than the peculiarities of their eras.

Very impressive were the displays of blue Staffordshire. One dealer showed me such a plate with a scene from the Lady of the Lake; and then, a painting on velvet by some amateur artist and admirer of Scott, copying from that pattern on china the self-same landscape and the identical heroine of romance standing in her boat. These two items had merely happened into the dealer's possession, from different sources and at different times.

"Just one of those things," she said, "that make collecting fun."

The lustre was unusually fine, as was the Wedgwood, Jasper, Bristol and Lowestoft china; and also the Gaudy Dutch.

No more sumptuous displays of the ware can be imagined than those of old silver, among which work by Paul Revere was featured. What was said to be the oldest item in the entire show was a hand-wrought, round-bowled silver spoon dated 1500, the handle of which was a deer's leg and hoof. From the eighteenth century came tiny cups hammered out of silver coins. These were made in Philadelphia about 1755 by Joseph Anthony for one of Washington's officers, John Pratt.

Many splendid pieces of eighteenth and nineteenth century furniture crowded the stalls. An authentic drop-leaf table by Duncan Phyfe was remarkable for its grace and its graining. It's well-carved legs and feet were without brass.

H. J. K.

Holland House Glass Murals

New York

An exhibition of glass murals and stained glass by the prominent Dutch artist, Joep Nicolas, opens to the public in the lobby showroom of Holland House, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, on Oct. 29. The show will remain through Nov. 16, while the current exhibition of contemporary Dutch art continues in the library until Nov. 8.

"Mural glass" is decorative panelling in which designs are painted and fired-in between two layers of specially treated glass. This was developed by Mr. Nicolas from old and new techniques he learned in his father's and grandfather's studio, in Roermond, Holland, famous for its stained glass. A number of these murals can be found in the dining salon of the Holland-America liner, Nieuw Amsterdam, now tied up in New York harbor. Talented in oil as in glass, Mr. Nicolas has two canvases in the contemporary Dutch art exhibit, and will show a few paintings together with his murals. His wife, Suzanne, will be represented by a number of sculptures, among them a bronze head of her brother-in-law, Aldous Huxley.

The exhibition, free to the public, will be open weekdays from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., through Nov. 16.

Building a Cathedral— A Story in Pictures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A photographic record of the progress in building the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine, from the first excavations in 1894 to 1938, forms a special exhibition at New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, that will continue through November.

Included are windows and details of sculpture as well as exterior progression pictures, mostly the work of Mrs. Antoinette B. Hervey, who took up the task as a hobby in 1906. From a total of 3,000 negatives, which were presented to the Society by her, several hundred have been selected for prints in the current exhibition. They are examples of photographic artistry as well as a valuable historical record.

One hundred and fifty views dealing with construction are arranged chronologically. They show the beginnings of the excavation work, the building of the crypt, construction of the first great arch, erection of the chapels, completion of the roof, placing the eight great 130 ton columns in the sanctuary, and the rising of the huge nave with its flying buttresses and rib vaulting. Of unusual interest is an enlargement showing the nave before the completion of the roof or front facade.

The most outstanding group is a series showing the interior of the completed nave, many from unusual angles, all done with natural light. There are also many photographs of sculpture in the Cathedral, in particular, that done by John Angel, an English sculptor.

Photographs dating from 1894 to 1906 are from the Bishop Potter collection, recently presented to the Society by the Cathedral. When combined with the Hervey collection, there is formed an uninterrupted pictorial history of building the world's third largest cathedral. It is being constructed in the same manner as were the great medieval cathedrals of Europe, in which columns, wills, arches, buttresses entirely of stone and mortar, bear all weights, strains and stresses, without the use of steel.

Metropolitan Auctions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

French and English furniture and decorations, Oriental rugs, porcelains, silver, paintings and textiles, property of Philip G. McFadden, New York, of the estate of the late Spotswood D. Bowers, New York, and other owners, are scheduled for public sale at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., 30 East 57th Street, Friday and Saturday afternoons, Nov. 1 and 2, following exhibition each weekday from Oct. 26.

* * *

At the same galleries on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9, there will be sold the well-known private collection of the late Duncan A. Hazard of Newport, R. I., following exhibition on week-days from Nov. 2. Work of American silversmiths of the 1700s and 1800s includes a porringer by Samuel Vernon of Newport, and two by James Turner of Boston and Philadelphia. Spoons by Arnold Collins and by Samuel Casey, of the same city are other major items found in about forty lots of silverware.

Furniture produced in Newport, or in the Rhode Island Colony, includes pieces accepted as the work of John Goddard, a block-front, three-shell, mahogany chest of drawers being of outstanding excellence. A set of eight Heppelwhite chairs are attributed to Thomas Goddard, seven others to John Goddard, and a slant-front desk with blocked interior to Job Townsend, Newport. Other cabinetwork is associated with these leaders of the craft, while still more examples appeal on their merits, without attribution.

"Baby Centaur," which received first prize in ceramic sculpture, is the work of Peter Ganine of Hollywood. It is a monumental piece designed for outdoors and done in unglazed terra-cotta of greenish-gray tone—an unusually compact and co-ordinated sculpture, with fine plastic quality. Mr. Ganine is well known for his work in other media on the Pacific Coast, and has won prizes in ceramics there.

Photos by William H. Allen, Syracuse

In the All-American Ceramic Exhibition That Continues Through Nov. 3 at Syracuse Museum, Numerous Prizes Were Awarded for Both Sculpture and Pottery. Pictured Are Three of the Most Important Exhibits

First prize for pottery went to Marion Lawrence Fosdick, of New York State College of Ceramics, Alfred, N. Y., for a large stoneware bowl. Slip-painted with light brown, gray glaze brings out the inherent quality of the material and adds to its durability and utility. The second piece, at right, presents decisively the feeling of burnt clay, with decorative character found in the materials, not added.

To Edwin and Mary Sheier of Durham, N. H., was awarded the second prize in pottery. Mr. Sheier submitted the stoneware thrown bowl, decorated with applied plastic figures. Mrs. Sheier's work is the thrown stoneware vase ribbed, notable for its fine form and texture. This is the first time they have entered in the National exhibitions of which this is the ninth.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

For Choosing Biographies—A 'True or False' Test

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Reliable Biographical Writing Must Be Without Sneers

Sincere Biographer Seeks to Understand the Life He Records. Distrust a Work Showing Scant Respect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The purpose of biography is to give a truthful account of the life of an individual. Eminent biographers agree that the possibility of a completely truthful and comprehensive "Life" is uncertain: they say that there are innumerable personal considerations on the part of the writers of biography that may tend to interfere with the production of true, or "pure" biography. These writers have found that the requirements of truth and art are complex and exacting, and that they call for skill and a wide horizon of vision.

Harold Nicolson, an instructor in Cambridge University and the author of various biographical books, answers the question, What is the test of true biography? thus: "It must be true; it must be about an individual; it must be art, well-written; it must be written with respect for the subject; it may have humor, but no sneers."

The Oxford Dictionary defines biography in these words: "The history of the lives of individual men as a branch of literature." Carlyle said of biography, "The history of mankind is the history of its great men; to find out these, clean the dirt from them, and place them on their proper pedestal." The essential of truth in writing biography must expand into sympathetic comprehensive understanding of the relation of events, words, or actions, in presenting an account of the life of an individual so that the impression of that life is given as a whole. A biography is an interpreter of a life, as well as being a recorder of circumstances and events. Modern biography makes strong demands upon those who undertake to write with success.

To Perpetuate The Memory

Modern writers, among whom Gamaliel Bradford, an American, stands high, have the examples of the works of great biographers of the past, such as Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," Strachey's "Queen Victoria," Lockhart's "Life of Scott," Maurois's "Disraeli." Though these biographers differ greatly from one another in their literary ability, in their motives for recording a life, in their own make-up and preconceived ideas, the lesson is the same—biography requires the writer to set aside his own thoughts and personality in the sincere effort to portray a life honestly and with vision.

Britt, in his book "Great Biographers," says: "The fundamental purpose of biography is to perpetuate the memory of a life. Surely nothing could be simpler than this, to take pen and paper and notes, letters, diaries, other materials, with time and study to re-create a life so that it breathes and moves again on the printed page, and yet nothing is more difficult."

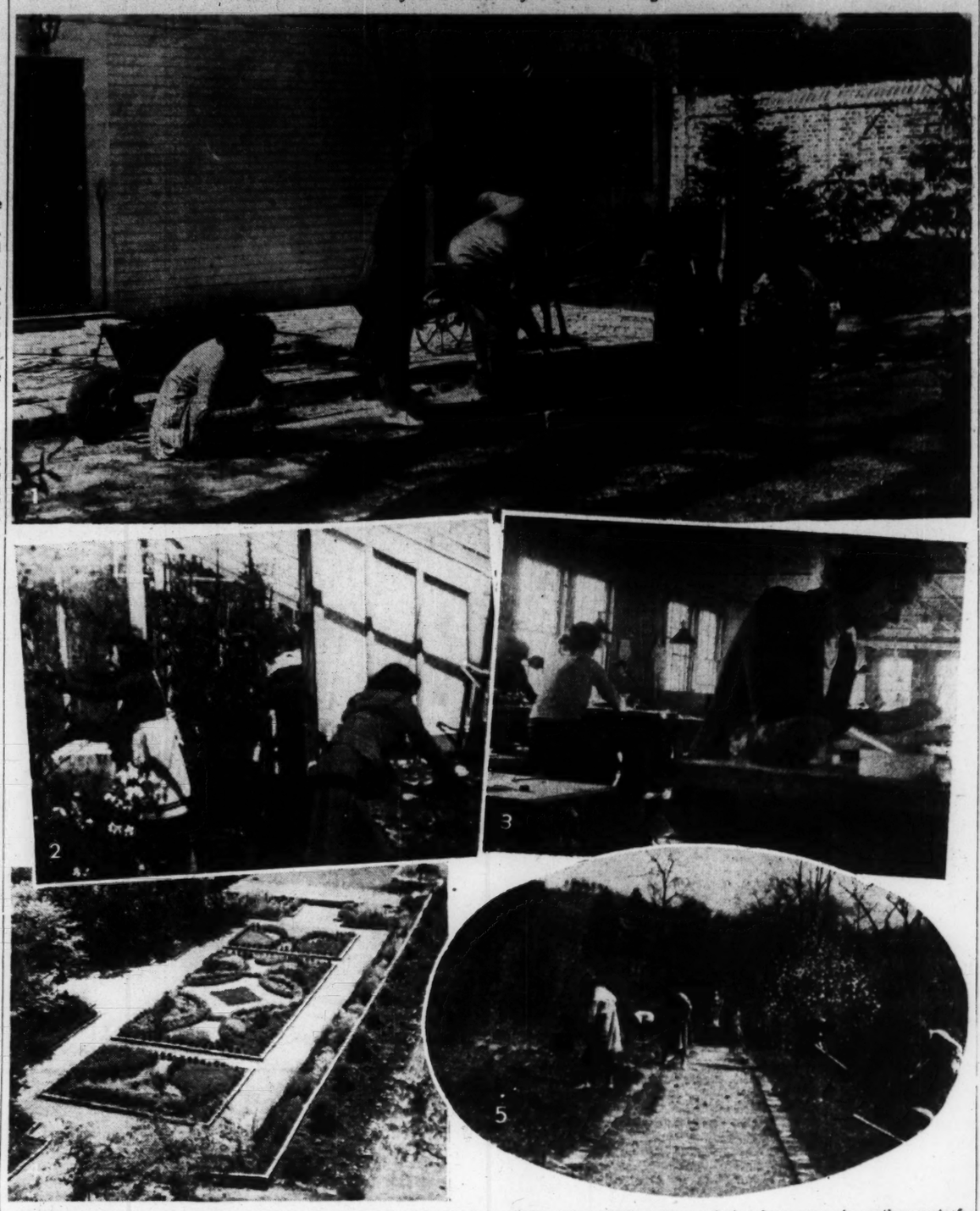
No Place for Prejudice

Respect for the subject is indispensible to a good biography; it would be much better to let the writing alone if it be written with a sneer, or with the purpose of expressing dislike, prejudice, unsupported personal impressions, and intolerant observations. Biography must be rightly motivated, or it does not stand the test; for one who writes from the standpoint of ridicule cannot write true biography.

The lives of those who have achieved a place in the attention of thinking persons have a tremendous influence upon youth and adults. The writers of the lives of these outstanding characters, therefore, have considerable responsibility as biographers. The observer may well be troubled in thought to see side by side on public library shelves books that are true and others that are false about an important life, a life that may have immeasurable influence for good in its correct presentation to the world. Those who have not learned how to judge true biography in contradistinction to spurious writings, are as likely to read and accept the false as they are to read and accept the true—the false with its prejudice, unreliability, biased personal opinion, and even at times enmity.

Thinking persons recognize the importance of teaching young people the basis for a right selection—teaching the essential requirements of true biography, with exact statement as to sources of information. The best in biography is available; it has a right to be known for its worth as an influence for good in the lives of all who read it, for true biography serves the world, and is a contribution to literature and to history.

Katherine C. McCracken



(1) The girl who takes professional training in one of the schools of landscape architecture learns to supervise construction, as these students are doing here. (2) Landscape students also work in the greenhouse, becoming familiar with the raising and care of plant materials. (3) The drafting room becomes a familiar place. The would-be professional landscape architect must learn to design not only a garden, but to lay out and draft plans for estates, realty developments, and public parks. (4) Executing a design from paper is another part of the training. This herb garden was designed and planted by the students. (5) The good landscape architect is also a trained gardener. These students are working in the perennial border. Spades and wheelbarrows are familiar adjuncts of their work, and they know how to use them. These photographs are from the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture, Groton, Mass.

Professional Training for the Woman Landscape Architect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Groton, Mass.

The woman landscape architect today has definitely won her spurs. Women who in the early days were called in as "lady gardeners" to advise politely on the use and arrangement of annuals and perennials are now responsible for the development of large estates, parks, playgrounds and subdivisions all over the country. In this field, as in few others, they have swept aside all shreds of traditional prejudice against their sex and women having the title of landscape architect are no longer a novelty. But what goes into the training of a professional landscape architect is still a mystery even to the enlightened gardener.

Going professional is always a serious business and it is only through study and training that the good gardener loses her amateur standing and becomes a full fledged landscape architect. A glimpse of the actual work involved and the subjects studied is both tempting and suggestive to the practical gardener.

Three Main Lines

Training is generally planned along three main lines: design and construction problems developed in the drafting room, practical experience with growing things outdoors, and scientific study in the greenhouse.

The importance of excellent design is stressed throughout the entire course of study. This is studied from the theoretical, historical, and practical angles, and it is, of course, linked with practice in drafting, perspective and freehand drawing. The big basic problems of landscaping are handled in courses in geology, topography, road-making, drainage and grading, and the social responsibilties of the profession are considered in Community and City Planning.

An intimate firsthand knowledge of plant materials is essential and there are special courses on each class of materials—trees, shrubs, perennials, ground covers, vines, etc.—and courses in Horticulture, Entomology and Ecology.

Skill in combining plant materials comes from intensive training and trial-and-error practice in Plant Design throughout the course. Since good landscaping bears a definite relation to architecture, the student must understand the fundamentals of both architectural construction and design. And finally, in preparation for the hard realities of dealing with clients and contractors, there are courses in estimating, and problems of professional practice.

Executing A Design

First-hand study, with kodak and notebooks, of gardens and estates designed by eminent landscape architects can be a valuable part of a school curriculum; and the practice of several leading schools of landscape architecture of having instruction given by practicing landscape architects avoids the purely academic approach and puts the student immediately in touch with the professional world of landscape architecture.

But perhaps the most valuable type of study which a student can have is opportunity actually to execute designs worked out on paper. No artist works with more unpredictable materials than the landscape architect. The difference between a garden on paper and one in actuality is enormous; and the value to students of producing real landscapes rather than mere paper ones is correspondingly great. Veterans among practicing Landscape Architects say that the moment when the design, planned and sketched on paper in every detail, is finally transferred to actual shrub, tree, stone and flower, is a moment they never cease to anticipate with apprehension. The amateur gardener knows only too poignantly how different a garden may look in actuality from the picture in his mind, how unexpected the effect of surrounding background may be whether it be distant hills or one's neighbor's garage. There are so many bewildering unpredictables in making a picture out of changing, growing plants, ground, sky, stone and water.

"Tremendous Promise"

The difficulties of plunging into practice without previous opportunity for actual experience—"to learn as one goes"—are only too well known to young Landscape Architects—and to their clients. To provide experience with study will always be a difficult undertaking for a school, in view of the expense and time involved. Nevertheless there is tremendous promise in the growing trend among landscape schools to give their students opportunity to make themselves not only master artists of design but also skilled artisans, at home in the material of their art.

The above article, prepared by request for the Education Page by John A. Parker, Director of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture for Women, is offered to women students interested in this professional field. At least three schools for women specialise in professional training in landscape architecture. These are the Pennsylvania School of Horticulture, at Ambler, the Lowthorpe at Groton, Mass., and the Smith College Graduate School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture at Cambridge, Mass. Special courses in this and related fields can be taken at land grant colleges, junior colleges, and in universities.—Education Editor.

Chinese Names

(After reading "Moment in Peking")

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I close the book which ends while war and hate
Fill every Oriental thoroughfare,
And go back swiftly to the garden gate,
"A Little Stopping Place by Peach Clouds" where
I may remember that true beauty lives
Eternally. In thought I stroll beyond
This entrance to the old red bridge that gives
A glow to lotus blossoms in the pond.

I whisper names where twilight is serene:
Dimfragrance, Honeybush, Bluehaze, Brocade,
Snow Blossom, Little Joy and Silverscreen,
with Coral, Frankincense, and then—Red Jade
Soft echoes faintly sound from wall and hill—
Immortal beauty that is China still.

Hazel Harper Harris

Through the Editor's Window

A Room of His Own

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We don't always realize that he has reached the age when a room of his own seems essential to his newly felt individuality; yet, providing a "room of his own," especially when there are several children, may be an important part of our provision for his education.

The simple account of making such a room for teen-age "Son" in the attic, and furnishing it with the $7 realized from selling some poultry (as printed in the Oct. 19 Rural New-Yorker) reminds me of more than one such problem solved in similar ways by families of modest means.

I remember one family that found places for three boys' rooms in a small one-story bungalow. There was little money, but it was recognized that the boys had reached the place in their growth when rooms of their own were really important. Wallboard and many evenings of co-operative effort, Dad and the boys working together, achieved what had seemed the impossible: two bedrooms under attic dormers, a third where a back porch had been. And there were no prouder boys than the three who assembled their collections and other treasures, and "fixed up" their rooms at almost no cost.

* * *

The woman in the Rural New-Yorker article actually made a desk for her boy. The furnishings were her share (financed by the poultry money), while Dad and "Son" did the building. Everything was homemade or home-painted. Even the lamps were made from birch saplings they chose and cut themselves in the woods. But a color scheme was well worked out; and the room as completed sounds cosy, boylike, and attractive.

We pick up beautiful home-and-garden magazines and study with delight the house plans and photographs showing adequate initial bedroom provision for each young son and daughter. When there is financial means this is a part of home planning to be expected.

But the little family whose attic experience is recorded in this countryman's weekly evidently had both a small house and a small income. The message, then, is one of courage, enthusiasm, and inspiring family co-operation, as well as a generous willingness on the part of the parents to work hard and be flexible in meeting "Son's" growing-up needs.

* * *

Educational values were present in the whole planning, building, and furnishing experience. Educational values likewise await "Son" as he enters upon a period in his family living in which he may have privacy and individual home-life within the more co-operative aspects of his homelife. Due to the way the whole thing was carried through, the boy who moved proudly into his rust-and-blue attic bedroom was much further along in normal right development than the boy who, a few weeks earlier, had asked for a room of his own.

Opportunities for real unfoldment don't necessarily depend on money; sometimes they are perforce achieved in spite of money. But they depend on good thinking, and more often than not, on a good use of the spiritual means that are right to hand.

A Tuesday column

The Youth Round Table

Interviewing Youth—3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

In 1934 an English friend of mine, writing to The Youth Round Table, decried the ardor for peace which animated most of our discussions at that time. He said, in effect, that we knew very little about it; we might better be writing about things that we could understand. Some of us were quick to take him to task for his cynicism. War, we told him, was gone forever; he had better quit being post-mortem in the sight of progress.

Well, today he is a sergeant in command of six searchlight divisions on the eastern coast of England, and his last letter to me, written during a night air raid, echoed his older conviction that there are certain aspects of life, such as the recurrent loveliness of nature, which we can all be sure enough of to talk about. The English fields, he writes, are golden with buttercups or white with dog-daisies, and in the morning the birds send their anthems singing up beyond the topmost foliage of the trees to the very gates of heaven itself. And although this Round Tabler is barely twenty-five, unfortified for crisis by formal religious belief, he cannot end his vivid letter without the certainty of a believing Browning: "All's right with the world."

To Make A Better World

The contacts I have been able to maintain with young people in England assure me that, broadly speaking, they are going at the task presaged by today's ordeal with a spirited determination to win, for humanity, the protection of human values. "We are not fighting for ourselves only," writes a young friend of mine, a newspaper man. "Ours is a battle for all peoples, yes and even for the true Germany. England will sacrifice everything, lands and empire if need be, to make possible for everyone a better world."

His, of course, is not the whole argument for British youth. Many have been strong, outspoken critics of their government, although it must be added that their allegiance to the British ideal stands firm. Because of censorship, it is impossible to estimate whether in the very teeth of aggression pacifism in England at the present moment still has a place among youth.

But pacifism is a strong conviction among young Americans. Before these articles are published, the gravity of the world situation may win from youth a devotion to patriotic ideals equal to emergency, but during the summer of 1940 it was evident, everywhere I went, that among young people the overwhelming sentiment was against war—and at any cost. Two students in a denominational college whose tenets strongly oppose any form of militarism took me roundly to task for suggesting that Christianity needed defense against the aggression of pagan totalitarianism. "Christianity," they said, speaking confidently for their sect, "loses whenever it turns to non-Christian means, such as war." Their attitude, it seemed to me, typified a prevalent bewilderment in regard to the gains of civilization and human rights.

The Sober Side Of the Story

It is not possible, however, to discard with a shrug of the shoulder the conviction of the youthful pacifist. It has, often enough, the backing of prayer. But the sober side of this story is the fact that the attitude of non-resistance can be, and is, exploited by the enemies of ordered government. Even the pacifist may want to learn that his right to be one is worth defending. He may be willing to read as apt what Edgar Mowrer wrote of the youthful Germany that had given its heart to Hitler: "At some later day they are bound to become aware of the manner in which their political idealism was fostered and utilized by less unselfish forces."

"I'd rather keep on living," said a chap of my acquaintance when a Hollywood newspaper approached him anent his attitude toward conscription. But his feeling, I am sure, was rooted deeper than a mere save-your-own-skin philosophy, and came so near to being a genuine devotion to humane ideals that in an extremity it could easily become a sacrifice of personal rights for the sake of greater gain.

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

The first two articles in this series ran in the Youth Round Table, Sept. 24 and Oct. 22. There are more to come.

Plural of Titles, Proper Names in Y, Measures, Latin Nouns

Help Yourself to Easy English—6
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We pluralize nouns two ways: 1. We add an s to singular nouns not ending in s: street, streets; robin, robins. Or 2. We add an es to singular nouns already ending in s or an s-sound, such as: ch, sh, x, and z. Why add an e with s? Because we can pronounce this added s only by making an extra syllable. Try it: dress, dresses; box, boxes; topaz, topazes; church, churches; bush, bushes.

PROPER NAMES: We form the plural of proper names the same way: Mark, Marks (proper name not ending in s). Cowles, Cowleses (proper name ending in s).

NOUNS ENDING IN Y: We pluralize a common noun ending in y when preceded by a consonant by changing the y to i and adding es to the singular: berry, berries: country, countries.

But PROPER NOUNS ending in Y we must keep intact: Why? Because we dare not change the letters of a proper name: Mary, Marys; Tommy, Tommys.

TITLES: When referring to two or more persons having the same name and title, we pluralize only the title: the Misses Smith, the Judges Hart. Why? We keep the name intact in order to avoid misunderstanding the name.

We may, however, in conversation and in intimate social letters pluralize the name. Why? Because in this informal usage we know the name well and are not confused when s is added to the name itself: the Miss Smiths; the Judge Harts.

COMPOUND NOUNS: We pluralize a compound noun by making the most important part plural. Why? In order to stress the most important part: editor-in-chief, editors-in-chief; son-in-law, sons-in-law.

NOUNS ENDING IN FUL: We pluralize a singular noun ending in *ful* by adding s to the end of the word. Why? The adding of *ful* to the word does not make it two words. It remains one word. So, we add an s to the end itself: handful, handfuls; cupful, cupfuls.

FIGURES, LETTERS, AND SIGNS: We pluralize a figure, a letter, and a sign by adding an apostrophe and s ('s). Why an apostrophe? We use the apostrophe for clarity: I cannot read your b's and 7's.

Exercise 1

Write the plural form in each sentence:

1. (Harvey) There are three ——— in that class.
2. (sister-in-law) She has two ———.
3. (s) Too many ——— often give a hissing sound.
4. (brother-in-law) Mary's two ——— are here.
5. (ally) The ——— of the girls came to help them.
6. (cupful) How many ——— of sugar do you use?
7. (Sally, Marie) How many ——— and ——— have enrolled?
8. (Bess) Two ——— are on the committee.
9. (topaz) This is a valuable collection of ———.
10. (r) How many ——— in the past tense of occur?
11. (Miss Collins) Have you met the two ———?
12. (attorney-at-law) He asked the two ——— to speak.
13. (Ayers) The two ——— served on the board.
14. (handful) The child gathered ——— of daisies.
15. (Senator Brown) The two ——— reviewed the bill.

Alumnus (masculine singular); alumni (masculine plural); alumna (feminine singular); alumnae (feminine plural); datum (neuter singular); data (neuter plural).

When speaking of the graduates of a co-educational school, we always use the masculine plural, alumni. Why? Because we refer to mankind, not to gender.

When using the word data, we always use a plural verb with it. Why? Because data is plural in form and in meaning.

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct word:

1. Our (alumnus, alumni) are loyal.
2. Several (alumna, alumnae) of Wellesley College are here.
3. An (alumnus, alumni) of Harvard University is lecturing today.
4. Our data (is, are) ready for the meeting.
5. All the (alumnus, alumni) of the co-educational school are supporting the team.
6. Each (alumnus, alumni) of the co-educational school is planning for the holiday.
7. (Is, Are) his data authentic?

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—Harveys (cannot change a proper name; add an s); 2—sisters-in-law (pluralize the most important part); 3—s's (add apostrophe for clarity); 4—brothers-in-law (pluralize the most important part); 5—allies (change y to i and add es in common noun); 6—cupfuls (since cupful is one word, add s at end of word; 7—Sallys, Maries (cannot change a proper name; add an s); 8—Besses (word ends in s, add es); 9—topazes (word ends in s-sound, add es); 10—r's (add ' for clarity); 11—Misses Collins (pluralize title for clarity); 12—attorneys-at-law (pluralize the most important part); 13—Ayerses (word ends in s, add es); 14—handfuls (since handful is one word, add s at end of word); 15—Senators Brown (pluralize title for clarity).

Exercise 2: 1—alumni (masculine plural for men and women); 2—alumnae (feminine plural for a women's college); 3—alumnus (masculine, also singular to agree with singular verb); 4—are (plural verb because data is a plural subject); 5—alumni (masculine plural for men and women); 6—alumnus (masculine singular, agreeing with singular verb); 7—Are (plural verb because data is a plural subject).

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The Home Forum

A House of Continuance

WE PUT Bill Greenwood's car off the steamboat at Lock 18 and started off in the bright mid-morning sunshine for Marietta. Bill Greenwood and Tom Greene sat in the front seat, Tom driving; Mrs. Mary Greene and I were in the back. We all felt happy. We were going somewhere, leaving the steamboat for a four-hour excursion up the river.

On the west side of the Muskingum, Bill pointed out the site of old Fort Harmar. As Bill said "Fort Harmar," I could see sentences in books back home which ran something like this: "During the autumn of 1785 an average of eight boats passed Fort Harmar weekly, all bound for Kentucky." "Near Fort Harmar the *Washington* exploded her boilers June 7, 1816." We paid a quick visit to Marietta's interesting little museum, drove slowly past the Marietta College campus, and soon were off again in a swift undulating dart up Route U. S. 50.

* * *

As you go up the Ohio Valley from Marietta, whether you go by road or river, you can't miss a large white barn above the Ohio bank on which is painted in large black letters GREENWOOD FARM. Near that white barn is a symmetrical red brick house facing the river, the first brick house to be built in Newport town and township. That house was built in 1808 by Captain Daniel Greene, who sailed the Seven Seas out of the home port of Marietta, for Marietta built and manned sea-goin' barques and brigs years before she built and manned river packets. His son, Christopher, was a flatboatman who every spring built a flatboat on which he carried Washington County produce to a New Orleans market, walking back the Natchez Trace to tell his grandsons tales of the river pirates of Cave-in-Rock. His grandson, Gordon C. Greene, was the founder of the Cincinnati, Pomeroy, and Charleston Packet Company, later to be known as the Greene Line. His great-grandsons, Tom and Chris Greene, today operate the Green Line.

When Daniel Greene went to live in Marietta, he sold the brick house he had built to Bill's grandfather, William C. Greenwood, who came to Newport from West Virginia in 1821. Here Bill's father, Junius Greenwood, was born and here Junius brought his bride to live, Carrie Greene, daughter of Christopher Greene, son of Daniel. So Carrie Greene Greenwood went to live in the house built by her grandfather, Daniel Greene. And she still lives there with her son and daughter-in-law, Bill and Hazel.

* * *

We had dinner there that fine July day; and, when I say *dinner*, I mean what dinner means in the rural Ohio Valley, a large hot meal served in the middle of the day, something to look forward to in the morning and work on in the afternoon—platters of hot fried chicken and cold sliced ham, mashed white potatoes and fried sweet, fresh corn on the cob and four or five vegetables, cold bread and hot rolls, sauces and pickles and preserves, vegetable dishes of cottage cheese and pitchers of milk, and pie and cake and ice-cream for dessert.

After dinner, Bill took Tom and me out to sit in comfort on the close-cropped lawn in the thick shade of old trees, while Mrs. Greene went down into the village to visit with Uncle Joe and Aunt Mary Joe Greene. We could see a good piece downriver from where came the prevailing breeze to cool us. Upriver a bend cut off our view of the bridge which crosses from Ohio to St. Marys, West Virginia. Bill pointed out the various high water marks of the great floods of 1883, 1907, 1913, 1937. In the last flood, the water got as far as the edge of the lawn. But, well above all high-water marks, the gracious house had never been invaded by flood waters. Bill said that the bottom land across the river had once been quite a transfer point between steamboats and a road leading back across the Alleghenies, that a line stretching east from there was the shortest distance between the Ohio River and Atlantic Ocean tidewater.

* * *

Freckled young Jim and Sam Greenwood came by on their way to the creek. They were going swimming in Dana Run, a creek named after a family which shares with the Greenes the honor of being the first permanent settlers in Newport township. I was pleased to see that the boys knew the significance of the place-name. Jim and Sam had learned to swim there. So had Bill and Tom, and their fathers, and their fathers' fathers. Tom Greene loves to reminisce; and, as the boys walked through the fields to the creek, he began to recall the days when he and Bill used to swim in Dana Run of a summer's afternoon.

"Horace, it's a regular ole swimmin' hole," Tom said. "The banks of the creek are lined with big sycamore trees whose roots go into the water, making a labyrinth of underwater growth which used to swarm with sun fish, half a dollar size, and small turtles." Tom's description was evocative, compelling. I was about to suggest that the three of us join the boys when I remembered that we had a date. Let's see, I thought, how would the river news columns have announced it in the good old days? *The popular Ohio River packet Gordon C. Greene will depart this afternoon for Charleston-on-the-Kanawha at 3 p. m., sharp, Captain Tom Greene on the roof.* Here it was about two, we were sixteen river-miles above Marietta, and if Tom were to be on the roof at three—

"Let's walk down to the village to see Uncle Joe and Aunt Mary Joe," Tom said; "then we must start back. We've got to pick up some fresh corn and tomatoes for the boat." We walked down to the small village, stopping at a building above which hung the sign J. E. W. GREENE, GENERAL STORE. There in their fine large bright airy store we found Aunt Mary and Uncle Joe Greene visiting with Captain Mary B. Greene. They took me over to see their old brick house filled with big four-poster beds and the honest heavy furniture of the Ohio River Valley. Their house, too, commanded a fine view of the river. I could have rocked all afternoon in the coolness of their vine-shaded porch. Too soon we had to walk back to Bill's to the car.

* * *

Through such houses as these one reaches out to the history of a valley, a state, one's country. It is one thing to read the chronicles of the settlement of Marietta. It is another experience altogether to stand in the shade of trees planted by those first settlers and remember that, on a rainy April morning in 1788, the forty-eight Yankees who made at Marietta the first settlement in the Northwest Territory floated by here in boats they had put together on the banks of the Youghiogheny. Past this spot, in 1796, floated John and Mary Greene and their family of ten children on their way from Rhode Island to Belpre, twenty-seven miles downriver. Two years later they moved from Belpre to settle in Newport, to build a log house on this very farm. From this township, green country boys like Daniel left for their first ocean voyage, dropping down two thousand miles of river into the Gulf of Mexico. Past this house steamed the *New Orleans* in the fall of 1811, the first steamboat on the western waters. Today the *Sam Craig*, with a tow of 10,000 tons of steel, moves by on her way to New Orleans. This house has seen the flatboat, the steamboat, and now the barge, age of river transportation, the boatman's horn give way to the steam and compressed air whistle.

* * *

As we got up to walk over Bill's lawn to the car, we crossed a large flat stone which lay flush with the grass like a stone in the aisle of a church. "Does this stone have any significance, mark any particular spot?" I asked Bill Greenwood.

"No, it's just a stone," Bill answered. "One day, years ago, when I noticed it, much as you're doing now, I said to my father: 'Let's take this stone out.'

"'Your grandfather didn't take it out, father said, 'and I guess we won't, either.'"

And neither, I dare say, will Jim or Sam.

* * *

Recently, I asked in quite a large gathering of young college women in Boston how many had been born in the house in which either their father or mother had been born. Not one raised her hand. Jim and Sam represent the fourth generation of Greenwoods, the fifth generation of Greenes, to live in this house and cultivate this farm of 215 acres of fine bottom land. That there are many such families in the smiling Ohio Valley has something to do, I believe, with making life there the pleasant thing that it is to see.

HORACE REYNOLDS

I Planted Nasturtiums

I HAVE PLANTED nasturtiums. Already I can visualize hordes of glowing blossoms in glass bowls with the sunlight dancing over them. Some day I shall have floods of nasturtiums planted and bestow them gratuitously for breakfast nooks and such like. Bright china—preferably in tones of orange and yellow—and the aforesaid bowl of nasturtiums would, I am convinced, end morning doldrums. Such a project should interest the Government. Millions of breadwinners sent merrily on their way. And everybody knows how buoyancy steps up work.

* * *

Flowers have various effects upon me and presumably upon others as well. When I behold a bed of well-groomed pansies, my response is meditative. I withdraw into myself and consider the wisdom of humility.

The sturdy geranium tends to turn my thoughts kitchenward. Ah, yes! A geranium is essentially domestic.

Roses? I wax creative—remembering some bit of embryonic music or poetry abruptly abandoned. That is when I vow to contribute a small share of beauty to this world if it be but a vase of roses artistically arranged.

Coral Bells—those exquisite tiny things that find their way into rock gardens? Who could order them without striving the more for perfection of detail?

* * *

Flower moods are many and marvelous! But I planted nasturtiums.

M. E. W.

"for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds".
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"LA GUIRLANDE DE FLEURS": *A Painting by Jean Baptiste Camille Corot*

FIGURE PAINTING is not the medium for which Jean Baptiste Camille Corot (1796-1875) was famed. It has been only in the last few decades that his canvases of figure themes have been treated with great seriousness, and highly valued by artists. For these very pictures Corot is being classed today with the great Renaissance masters.

Corot was born in Paris. He never knew the difficulties of poverty or the unpleasantness that comes with a difficult temperament. When he was asked, at the age of seventy-one, for a biographical sketch, he answered briefly: "I was at the College at Rouen up till my eighteenth year. After that I passed eight years in trade. Not being able to stand that any longer, I became a landscape painter, pupil of Michalon. When he died I entered the studio of Victor Bertin. After that I launched out all on my own, studying nature—*et voilà*." Corot, like many an artist, apparently preferred to have his paintings speak for him.

Both his landscapes and figure paintings possess a quality of serenity which has won for him the adjective *classical*. His name in French art history is linked with that of his great classical forebear, Nicholas Poussin. Both Poussin and Corot benefited greatly by their study of the Italian masters.

D. A.

Paris Was Delicious in the Autumn

THE VINES WERE réddening in the Jardin des Plantes. In the Parc Monceau, the ivy that climbs the Corinthian colonnade held up its glossy leaves among the many-hued branches overhead and mingled its green with their russet and gold in the blue water of the lagoon. The orange trees in their wooden pots still stood in rows, like stiff bouquets, through the stretches of the Tuileries Gardens, and the plane trees on the terraces still kept their heavy, deep-tinted foliage. The grass of our own "Petit Jardin" seemed to grow brighter and its flowers more brilliant, day by day, though many leaves had fallen and lay in flecks of pale yellow on the ground.

Paris was delicious all through the autumn, *bon gré mal gré*, in spite of the rains or because of them. Even on the sunniest days the sky hung low and vaporous, its blue softened and subdued like the old tapestries in the Louvre, as if the very sky belonged to a pageant of history. The light that flooded the broad squares, changing to melted gold in the late afternoon, was never hard or dazzling. The shadows were deep but never sharp or harsh of outline.

Those were the days when our greatest pleasure was to loiter in the less frequented streets, along the quays and in the gardens, while the pigeons cooed and the sparrows chirped and the lazy call of a street-vender or a bargeman or the voices of children at play sounded loud and clear on the quiet air. . . . We watched the toy boats in the Gardens of the Luxembourg—there was one red sail that soared majestically above the lesser craft and nearly always came in first. We watched the still more fascinating boats on the Seine and the barges loading and unloading, until later, when the river was swollen, a yellow flood had swept away the river people—so it seemed—with their boats and their landing-stages and all their traffic. We played Diabolo and Tag and Cache-cache in miniature forests framed in city streets.

A favourite haunt of ours was under the blue cedar in the Jardin des Plantes. We liked the great drooping branches of the tree; and we liked the story that it had been brought from Lebanon two hundred years ago in somebody's hat. . . .

It was not always easy to arrive at the Cedar of Lebanon, there were so many allurements on the way. I could hardly tear Gertrude from the rail above the bear-pit. She wanted to wait and see old Bruno climb a tree, and more than anything else she liked to watch the mother bear playing with her cub. Elizabeth was most enchanted by the birds, the scarlet ibis and the white-plumed heron and the golden pheasant and the king bird of Paradise. Like all the children in the world they laughed at the monkeys and wanted to pat the fawns and shuddered at the spotted leopards and shrank from the striped snakes. . . . In other gardens they wanted to know what every statue or group of sculpture meant. But here, among the living animals, there was only one, The Bear Hunt, that attracted them.—From "Two Children in Old Paris," by GERTRUDE SLAUGHTER. (New York: Macmillan.)

As Old Music Was Written

BY LOOKING AT a graphic picture of the old music we can see how it was written for specified performances, soon to be given. The manuscripts were fragmentary and sketchy. Even in the case of complicated works like operas, little more than the voice and the *basso continuo* were written down; all the rest—even the distribution of the unwritten accompanying parts of the various instruments—were left to a final arrangement at rehearsal, an arrangement which could be based upon the universally known and standardized playing practice. Tempo indications were rare and were limited to a few principal types; instructions as to dynamics were hardly given at all. Music could be written in that way because the works performed generally corresponded to a type which was known everywhere, and little thought was given to its preservation; the written script was merely part of the technical preparation for the solitary performance which was the ultimate purpose of the whole enterprise. — From "Music Here and Now," by ERNST KRENEK. (New York: Norton.)

Divine Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY BE ASKED, Is there such a thing as divine guidance? Earnest Christians are sure that it is available, for many times they have proved that in listening for the "still small voice" (I Kings 19:12), they have been divinely directed.

How can we learn to recognize divine guidance? There must be an earnest desire to be spiritually directed, a willingness to give up all personal sense of what we should do, and to acknowledge that divine wisdom is above any human sense of wisdom. Solomon, when he became king of Israel, realizing that he needed divine guidance, prayed (I Kings 3:7, 9): "I am but a little child: I know not how to go out or come in. . . . Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad." This shows that humility helps one to be conscious of divine leading. Feeling the need of divine direction, and believing that God is perfect Mind, one turns in faith to Him and receives guidance.

Christian Science reveals God to be ever present, the one perfect, all-knowing Mind. He is guiding, guarding, governing His universe in perfect harmony. Everything in the spiritual realm of reality moves in accord with His perfect plan. Man, the Bible tells us, is God's image and likeness. Hence, man, as His reflection, is conscious only of good. He reflects infinite Mind, and thereby possesses wisdom and understanding.

As we gain the true concept of God and of man, our true selfhood, we are lifted above confusion, doubt, indecision. When it is necessary to make a decision, the student of Christian Science turns to God, Truth and Love, and thus he is enabled to go forward fearlessly and joyously.

Many students of Christian Science have sought and gained divine guidance through prayerful contemplation of the following words from Mary Baker Eddy's poem, "Feed My Sheep" (Poems, p. 14):

"Shepherd, show me how to go
O'er the hillside steep,
How to gather, how to sow,—
How to feed Thy sheep;
I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

How wonderful it is to learn that God, the all-knowing Mind, is ever present, and that man, who ever reflects omniscience, is eternally aware of His guiding presence. At a time of national elections, men are prone to be influenced by material and mortal considerations; but in this, as in all other things, they should seek divine guidance.

When Samuel was sent to anoint one of the sons of Jesse as the future king of Israel, he was at first influenced by human considerations. "But the Lord said unto Samuel, Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; . . . for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart" (I Samuel 16:7). And when the youngest of Jesse's sons was brought before Samuel "the Lord said, . . . this is he" (16:12). So if we too will earnestly pray, we shall hear the voice of Truth directing us. A nation whose citizens thus seek divine guidance, through prayer, will be progressive.

The following, entitled "Politics," appeared in the *Boston Post*, November, 1908, and may be found on page 276 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy has always believed that those who are entitled to vote should do so, and she has also believed that in such matters no one should seek to dictate the actions of others. In reply to a number of requests for an expression of her political views, she has given out this statement:— I am asked, 'What are your politics?' I have none, in reality, other than to help support a righteous government; to love God supremely, and my neighbor as myself."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Les Directions divines

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chretienne paraissant sur cette même page

D'AUCUNS SE DEMANDENT si l'on peut vraiment être guidé par Dieu. Les chrétiens sincères n'en doutent pas, car ils ont maintes fois prouvé que lorsqu'ils prêtaient l'oreille au "son doux et subtil" (I Rois 19:12), ils étaient divinement guidés.

Comment apprendra-t-on à reconnaître les directions divines? Il faut qu'on ait tout d'abord le sincère désir d'être spirituellement dirigé; qu'on soit prêt à renoncer, quant à la conduite à tenir, au sens personnel, pour reconnaître que la sagesse divine est supérieure au concept humain de la sagesse. Lorsqu'il devint roi d'Israël, Salomon comprit qu'il avait besoin d'être guidé par Dieu; aussi fit-il cette prière (I Rois 3:7, 9): "Moi, je ne suis qu'un tout jeune homme: je ne sais comment me diriger... Veuille donc donner à ton serviteur un cœur intelligent, capable de juger ton peuple et de discerner le bien et le mal."

Ceci nous montre que l'humilité aide à prendre conscience des directions divines. Sentant la nécessité de ces directions et sachant que Dieu est l'Entendement parfait, on se tourne vers Lui avec foi et l'on est guidé.

La Science Chrétienne nous révèle le Dieu toujours présent, l'unique Entendement parfait qui sait tout. Il guide Son univers, Il le protège et le gouverne conformément à l'harmonie parfaite. Dans le royaume spirituel de la réalité, toutes choses se meuvent d'accord avec Son plan parfait. La Bible nous dit que l'homme est l'image ou la ressemblance de Dieu. Puisqu'il est la réflexion de Dieu, l'homme n'est conscient que du bien. Il reflète l'Entendement infini, ce qui lui donne la sagesse et la compréhension.

A mesure qu'on parvient au vrai concept de Dieu et de l'homme — du vrai moi — on s'élève plus haut que la confusion, le doute, l'incertitude. Lorsqu'il faut prendre une décision, le Scientiste Chrétien se tourne vers Dieu, la Vérité, l'Amour, ce qui lui permet d'avancer sans crainte et avec joie.

Ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne ont maintes fois cherché et trouvé les directions divines en méditant dans un esprit de prière ces paroles de Mary Baker Eddy, qui se trouvent dans un poème intitulé "Pais mes Brebis" (*Poems*, p. 14):

"Montre-moi comment, Berger,
Gravir le coteau,
Comment récolter, semer, —
Paître Ton troupeau;
Je veux écouter Ta voix,
Pour ne pas errer,
Et je veux suivre avec joie
L'âpre sentier."

Quel bonheur d'apprendre que Dieu, l'Entendement qui sait tout, est toujours présent — que l'homme reflète l'omniscience, qu'il est guidé par la présence divine dont il a conscience éternellement! En temps d'élections nationales, les hommes se laissent maintes fois influencer par des considérations matérielles, mortelles; or dans ce domaine comme dans tous les autres, ils devraient chercher les directions divines.

Lorsque Samuel fut chargé d'oindre, comme futur roi d'Israël, un des fils d'Isaï, le prophète se laissa tout d'abord influencer par des considérations humaines. "Mais l'Éternel dit à Samuel: Ne regarde pas à sa belle mine ni à sa haute taille... Ce qui se voit ne compte pas pour l'Éternel; l'homme regarde le visage; mais l'Éternel regarde au cœur" (I Samuel 16:7). Ensuite, lorsque le plus jeune des fils d'Isaï parut devant Samuel, l'Éternel dit au prophète: "C'est lui!" (verset 12.) De même, si nous prions de tout notre cœur, nous entendrons la voix de la Vérité qui nous guidera. La nation dont les citoyens cherchent ainsi, par la prière, les directions divines, marchera de progrès en progrès.

Le passage suivant, qui parut en novembre 1908 dans le *Boston Post*, est reproduit à la page 276 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, sous le titre de "Politique": "Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy a toujours estimé que ceux qui ont le droit de vote devraient l'exercer; elle pense aussi que dans ce domaine, nul ne doit chercher à faire pression sur autrui. Comme on l'a maintes fois sollicitée d'exprimer ses vues en politique, elle a fait la déclaration suivante: — On me demande: 'Quelles sont vos opinions politiques?' En réalité, sous ce rapport ma seule tendance consiste à soutenir un gouvernement juste; à aimer Dieu par-dessus tout, et mon prochain comme moi-même."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Low Hills at Twilight

Stand here on this rise: we glimpse hills
Far away over the broken aster-strewn pasture.
The hills are like waves rising and furrowing
In the dusk; they slope gently toward us
And send out sights and sounds and scents
That we can barely reach.

DANIEL SMYTHE

Yosemite Trees

Here then I lie, watching the ageless wind
Travel along tops of the aging trees.
Over two hundred feet, over a thousand years
Each tree has grown.
Each single day the wind
Touched every tree. Each day the changeful, same
Open-toned song was breathed in on successive green.

Wind in the supple trees! Trees in the flowing wind!
Nothing has changed for years, nothing remains the same!
None of these leaves remain, none of these leaves have changed.
Each of the trees has changed, each has remained the same.
Pine needles fall and brown. Pines are still ever green.
In through the needled green shimmers the wind, and sings,
"Nothing is ever changed, nothing remains the same."

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

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State Outlines Huge Defense Road Program

Beal sets $42,000,000 as cost of projects needed to meet Army standards.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A $42,000,000 program of highway construction to bring Massachusetts roadways up to the standards required by the United States Army for purposes of defense was outlined by John W. Beal, Public Works Commissioner, today.

Included in the list of improvements are 1,023 miles of highways, of which 337 are considered highly important to national defense, with 461 miles classified as secondary and 223 miles rated as of third priority. Costs are estimated at $39,550,000 for actual construction and $2,865,000 for land damages on 250 miles of highways and six bridges.

Wider Roads Stressed

Commissioner Beal stated today that the outstanding job of defense was the widening of the State's many two-lane roads in order that parked vehicles would not dam the highways against the movements of army equipment. This means the installation of wide shoulders to allow cars to pull off the main surfaces.

In other words, the Commissioner feels that the bulk of the State highway system is structurally strong and sufficiently capable of supporting 9,000-pound wheel-loads required by heavy Army machines. Army standards also demand hard surfaces of not less than 18 feet width, a roadbed including surface and shoulders not less than 34 feet wide and bridges not less than 18 feet wide with vertical clearances of at least 12½ feet and capacity of not less than 15 tons.

Most of the trouble with Massachusetts highways springs from width. It is on that basis that State engineers declare some 500 miles of local highways do not come up to Army standards.

Await Federal Funds

Actual construction on State defense highways, said the Commissioner, will have to await funds from Washington, indicating definitely that all WPA and Federal aid work in the next few years will be turned exclusively to so-called strategic roads as determined by the War Department.

The Public Works Department considers Route 9, the Worcester Turnpike, picking up Route 20 to Springfield and the New York State line, the outstanding defense highway in the Bay State.

Newburyport Turnpike

Also considered of vast importance to defense is the Newburyport Turnpike, recommendations being made by the Department to have this road expanded into an eight-lane, divided express road from Lynnfield into Newburyport as soon as possible. Construction has been completed from Malden into Lynnfield.

Important Roads

The completed list of first priority roads to which Federal funds will be turned as soon as possible is as follows:

Route 1. Lynnfield to Newburyport.
Route 20, Northboro to North Wilbraham.
Route 20, Westfield bridge.
Route 102, East Lee to West Stockbridge.
Route 5, West Springfield to Holyoke.
Route 5, Northampton to Easthampton.
Route 5, Hatfield to Whately.
Route 5, Deerfield railroad bridge.
Route 5, Greenfield to Bernardston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, somewhat warmer tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy, occasional light rain, slowly rising temperature; light variable winds tonight becoming southerly Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight about 38.

Maine: Fair, continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with rain in west portion in afternoon, somewhat warmer.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, rain in extreme southwest portion tonight; Wednesday rain and warmer.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday rain with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle northerly winds tonight becoming southeasterly Wednesday; weather fair tonight becoming mostly cloudy Wednesday, with rain in south portion.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh northeast and east winds tonight shifting to southeast Wednesday; weather overcast with occasional light rain tonight; showers Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

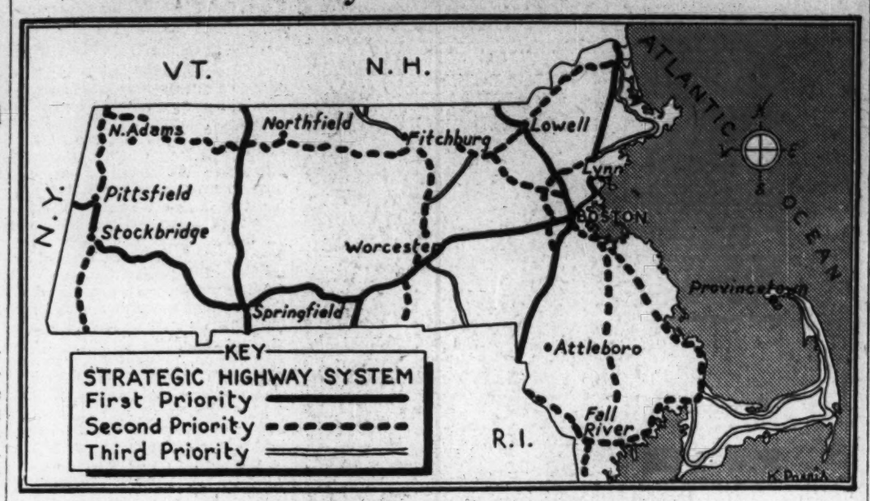
	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	32	New Orleans	68	62
Chicago	56	51	New York	38	35
Denver	32	32	Norfolk	52	48
Kansas City	48	48	Philadelphia	35	30
Miami	77	72	St Louis	61	60
Minneapolis	51	50	Washington	44	43

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 29.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:42 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Wednesday, 10:05 a. m.; height, 11.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:12 p. m.

Links in Bay State Defense Chain



By a Staff Artist

Massachusetts Roads Slated for Improvement

Here are shown the first, second, and third priority routes which the Public Works Department has suggested to Washington as in need of defense attention. Most of the work necessitates widening of existing roads.

Boston Talk By Roosevelt Seems Certain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—President Roosevelt and Candidate Roosevelt were having difficulties today.

Back from his New York speech, Candidate Roosevelt found President Roosevelt uncertain whether he could make his overnight swing to Boston and complete his arduous week of campaigning. But following an hour-long canvass of the Greek-Italian situation with Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles, President and Candidate Roosevelt apparently decided to permit the trip unless unexpected emergencies arise.

So President Roosevelt spent the morning writing his nonpolitical 10-minute speech starting the national draft lottery at noon: while Candidate Roosevelt spent the afternoon preparing the drafts of his three forthcoming political addresses, at Boston, Brooklyn, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio. He abandoned his regular afternoon press conference.

The itinerary of Candidate Roosevelt's windup trip begins with a swing up the industrial Connecticut Valley of New England and a speech Oct. 30 at Boston. He will return to Washington and then speak Nov. 1 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; thence he goes to Cleveland to speak Saturday, Nov. 2.

His tentative itinerary tomorrow follows:

Arrive at New Haven, Conn., at 9 a. m. by train for 10-minute rear-platform talk.
Wallingford, Conn., 10 a. m.
Meriden, 10:15 a. m.
New Britain Junction, 10:20 a. m
Arrive Hartford at 10:35 a. m. (Inspect Pratt & Whitney aircraft plant.) Leave Hartford 11:30 a. m. by motor.
Arrive Springfield, Mass., 12:15 p. m. (Inspect Arsenal.) Motor route through Springfield: Columbus Avenue to Miller Street, to Main Street, to Carew Street, brief stop at Shriner's Hospital on Carew Street, turn on to Armory Street, to Federal Street, to Armory. Return via Federal Street to State Street, to Main Street, to Court Street, to City Hall Park for brief speech, then on Columbus Avenue to railroad station. Leave Springfield at 1 p. m. on Boston & Albany train.
Worcester at 2:45 p. m. for 10-minute rear-platform appearance.
Framingham 4 p. m.
Arrives Boston at 4:30 p. m. at South Station. Greeted by William H. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Senator David I. Walsh, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Democratic candidate for Governor; and former Gov. James M. Curley, National Committeeman. Route through Boston on way to home of his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Roosevelt, at 512 Beacon Street for dinner: From South Station on Summer Street to Washington Street, to Bromfield Street, to Tremont Street, to Boylston Street, to Massachusetts Avenue to Beacon Street to 512 Beacon Street for private dinner.
Speaks at Boston Garden at 8:15 p. m. (Doors open at 6 p. m., rally starts at 8:00). President's address will be radiocast over Stations WNAC, WEEI, WAAB and other stations of the three major networks from 10:15 to 11:00 p. m.
Leaves Boston by train for Washington immediately after speech.

Women Voters Told of Defense Plan for Nation

Total war calls for total defense, and total defense includes a preparedness of the entire civil population of the United States as well as of its armed forces, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Chief of Civic Groups Section of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense today told the School of Politics, sponsored by the League of Women voters, at the Boston City Club.

A prepared population is essential under methods of modern warfare, Mrs. Cunningham declared, and preparedness of this nature calls for the integration of all classes of people. In order to accomplish this, the National Defense Council, through the Civic Group Sections which was formed last August, is endeavoring to stimulate that part of the work of civic, social and educational groups which has any relation of defense.

Particularly, said Mrs. Cunningham, it is desired to draw in the numerous groups which as yet have not come under the head of any of the existing social agencies or organizations. In other words, she explained, it is the purpose of the Commission to make democracy work for all classes.

The economic significance of national defense was explained by J. Philip Wernette, Associate Professor of Business Economics of the Harvard Business School, and the discussion was led by Milton Katz, Professor of Law of the Harvard Law School, and Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President of the Boston League.

Walsh Cites Flood Control; Parkman Hits 'Appeasement'

Republican Campaign

Massachusetts' torrid political campaign entered its final week today after Henry Parkman, Republican nominee for United States Senator, charged that the "fate of Greece is one more awful indictment" of the "appeasement" policy of Senator David I. Walsh, his Democratic opponent.

Speaking at rallies in Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lowell last night, Mr. Parkman said Greece sought only to mind its own business but was not allowed to. He added that "here in the United States we know that we must awake, arm and prepare for whatever emergencies may arise."

He insisted that Senator Walsh by his opposition to repeal of the arms embargo, transfer of overage destroyers to Great Britain and selective service had adopted an appeasement policy.

At the same rallies Gov. Leverett Saltonstall stated that "I have sympathetically and courageously met the human and the financial problems which face this Commonwealth. At all times I have been vitally concerned with the problem of old-age assistance."

The Governor pointed out the first old-age assistance act was adopted under his leadership as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Governor said the State during his administration has provided $9,000,000 more for old-age assistance than in any previous two years.

He added that when he took office "honesty and sanity in our State administration returned."

Tonight Raymond Kelley, past Junior National Commander of the American Legion, and members of the G. O. P. State ticket will speak at rallies in New Bedford and Fall River. Lewis G. Hines, Pennsylvania Secretary of Labor and Industries, Russell A. Wood, Republican State Auditor, and Capt. Soren Willesen who navigated the first American troop ship to France in the World War, will speak at G. O. P. rallies in Pittsfield, North Adams and Great Barrington.

Also tonight an old-fashioned torchlight parade will be staged in the Harvard Yard, in Cambridge, by students in Boston and Cambridge colleges prior to attending a Wendell L. Willkie rally in the new lecture hall at Harvard University.

Democratic Campaign

United States Senator David I. Walsh (D), who seeks re-election claimed credit for breaking a deadlock between Federal and State governments over flood control matters and thus clearing the way for $10,579,000 in Federal flood control projects in the Merrimack and Connecticut River valleys, at rallies last night. The Senator spoke in Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominister and in various Merrimack River communities.

Outlining a dispute over authority which he said blocked flood control measures in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the Senator told his hearers that he "sat down with the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and together we found a speedy solution."

"Since that time, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut have co-operated in speeding flood control work on projects that have an estimated cost of $10,579,000," he went on.

Senator Walsh recalled the fact that he had gone personally before joint committees of the Massachusetts Legislature to urge a settlement, after which a satisfactory agreement was reached.

Denouncing Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's record as "the very opposite of humantarian," Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Democratic candidate for Governor, charged that Mr. Saltonstall as a legislator voted 35 times against "humane legislation." Mr. Dever led members of the Democratic ticket into central Massachusetts, with speeches at Worcester, Fitchburg, Gardner, Clinton, Leominister and Winchester.

As Governor, Mr. Dever went on, Mr. Saltonstall raised the average monthly amount granted to old age recipients from $28.37 to $28.53—in other words, said Mr. Dever, "sixteen cents a month is the extent of his fulfillment of a promise to liberalize old age assistance."

The Democratic candidate quoted a statement issued by an official of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor condemning Mr. Saltonstall's labor record and urging election of "a Governor who has demonstrated his sympathetic understanding of workers' problems."

Plan School of Politics

By a Staff Photographer

Defense Plays Important Role

Mrs. LaRue Brown, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, left, discusses with Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Chief of Civic Groups Section of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, plans for the League's School of Politics today at which Mrs. Cunningham is a scheduled speaker.

Survey Shows Saltonstall In Bay State Lead

Though indications point to cut in his 1938 margin he is viewed as a winner over Dever.

This is the second of three articles discussing the Massachusetts political outlook with regard to the presidential, gubernatorial and senatorial contests as found in a brief survey of the State. Tomorrow in the last article the race for United States Senator will be considered.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall holds a small lead over Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Democratic nominee for Governor, in Massachusetts' gubernatorial race, a three-day political survey of the State reveals.

Whereas two years ago the Governor ended an eight-year Democratic reign on Beacon Hill by defeating former Gov. James M. Curley by a 147,581-vote margin, today it appears that he will do well to maintain a majority of 50,000 votes.

It is possible the picture may change if President Roosevelt endorses the Attorney General on his tentatively scheduled trip to Massachusetts tomorrow or if Mr. Dever's final week's drive clicks among the independent voters.

But the concensus among political observers and workers throughout the State now is that Mr. Saltonstall will continue on Beacon Hill for another two years.

Four Factors

Four factors, however, have militated against the Governor maintaining a victory margin the size of his 1938 plurality. They are:

1. Two years ago Mr. Curley was an obviously weak candidate. After the successive Democratic administrations of Mr. Curley and Charles F. Hurley, both soundly criticized, the voting public was definitely anti-Curley. Even Republicans admit that many of the votes Mr. Saltonstall garnered in 1938 were anti-Curley Democratic ballots. State observers in all sections foresee many such votes returning to the party fold this year to vote for Mr. Dever.

2. Failure of the Saltonstall administration to provide appropriations for so-called Chapter 81 and Chapter 90 local highway projects has turned against him some rural residents. These farmers in other years counted on receiving "hard cash" for work done on local State-aid roads during the off seasons.

The anti-Saltonstall sentiment resulting from the highway situation has been particularly noticeable in the four western counties of Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire, and Franklin.

However, some of these farmers, traditionally Republican may have been soothed by recent Republican promises to restore Chapter 81 and Chapter 90 highway funds during 1941 and 1942.

3. Governor Saltonstall's efforts to close four of the nine State Teachers Colleges for economy reasons have also lost him a block of votes among the teachers and alumni of the colleges he singled out for closing.

4. It is possible that William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor who was barred from the ballot by the Republican-controlled State Ballot Law Commission, may swing some of his backers to the Dever camp.

Pro-Saltonstall

On the pro-Saltonstall side of the ledger are other factors detrimental to Mr. Dever:

1. Observers claim that, although many anti-Curley Democrats who voted for Governor Saltonstall two years ago will this year cast their ballots for Mr. Dever, many others will remain with the Chief Executive because of the type of administration he has conducted since Jan. 5, 1939, in sharp contrast to the scandal-ridden Curley-Hurley regimes.

2. Many really independent voters are expected to cast their votes for the Governor, being fearful, correctly or otherwise, that, under Mr. Dever, Daniel H. Coakley, politically powerful overlord of the Curley-Hurley days, and other much-criticized Democratic politicians may return to power on Beacon Hill.

3. Republican organizations have been active in registration of voters throughout the State and in other work designed to build up Republican vote totals.

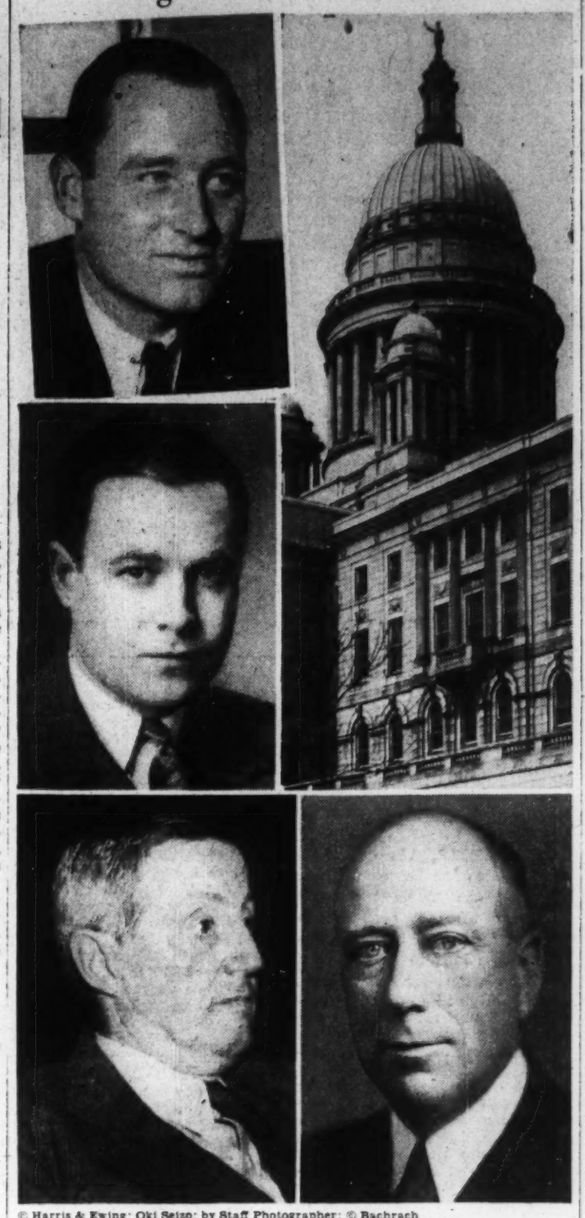
4. The fighting campaign being conducted by Wendell L. Willkie, G. O. P. Presidential nominee, is also expected to aid the Governor by bringing out any Republicans who did not vote two years ago.

Yet Mr. Dever, according to observers, will run well ahead of Mr. Curley's vote in practically every section of the State, including Mr. Curley's Boston stronghold.

Built Up Following

The Attorney General's Statewide campaigns of other years as well as his appearances throughout the Commonwealth as a speaker at banquets and other private functions have built up a strong following. Further, as the only Democratic State-wide office holder during the past two years, he has received valuable publicity.

Figures in R. I. Politics



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Governorship, Senatorial Aspirants

Top, left: William H. Vanderbilt, present Republican Governor of Rhode Island and Republican candidate for re-election.

Middle: J. Howard McGrath, Democratic candidate for the governorship of the State.

Bottom, left: Peter Goelet Gerry, present Democratic United States Senator from Rhode Island, who wants to be elected again.

Bottom, right: James O. McManus, Lieutenant Governor of the State, Republican candidate for Senator.

Right, upper: A view of the dome of the Rhode Island State Capitol at Providence.

Honest Elections Issue in R. I. Tends to Hide State Civic Gains

This is the fourth of a series of articles surveying the political situation in five New England states. The situation in Massachusetts is discussed in a separate series, continuing today.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29—The 1940 campaign in Rhode Island insofar as it concerns State affairs has resolved itself into an issue of honest elections. Everybody, including Republican Governor William H. Vanderbilt, and his Democratic rival, J. Howard McGrath, insists they want such an obvious concomitant of enlightened democracy as honest elections. So the campaign—at least the speech making part of it—seems to resolve itself down to the question of which side wants them most.

It becomes, so to speak, at matter of degree. But that degree is vividly important in Rhode Island; both sides will tell you that Rhode Island has not been notable in the past for the honesty of its elections.

The present situation stems, of course, from the Vanderbilt Administration's attempt last spring to clean up certain reputedly unwholesome voting areas, including the balliwick of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket, and the thirteenth ward of Providence, duchy of Alderman Thomas S. Luongo.

About 168 indictments were returned—this number including approximately 15 per cent of the Pawtucket Police Department—on charges of election frauds in the 1938 election. Alderman Luongo has been indicted, convicted and sentenced on similar charges.

Some House Cleaning

But the question is presented by some Democrats as to whether the prosecution wasn't a bit over zealous. The story is related that some of those directly concerned with the prosecution went to Governor Vanderbilt, stating they needed certain links of evidence to connect the frauds with higher-ups.

Governor Vanderbilt proposed they consult New York District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, an expert in such affairs. Mr. Dewey, it is claimed, advised tapping telephone wires. This was reported to the Governor, together with the information that the State lacked funds to conduct such an investigation. Governor Vanderbilt agreed to pay the cost out of his own pocket, apparently determined to give the State good government.

The tapped wires were discovered. There was a hue and cry. Considerable mystery surrounded them. It was not until an innocent man was considerably involved, that Governor Vanderbilt admitted he was behind the affair.

Democrats immediately demanded that the Governor be prosecuted, but apparently no statute had been broken.

But every time the Governor now raises the question of honest elections the Democrats fly back.

State in Nation's Eye

Another aspect currently enters this "honest elections" campaign. During the investigations the Central Falls Republican City Committee Chairman, William Little, was indicted and fined for election frauds. Governor Vanderbilt subsequently renounced Mr. Little's support.

This permits the Governor to ask Mr. McGrath pointedly why, if he so fervently believes in honest elections, he doesn't renounce the help of the McCoy machine in Pawtucket and the aid of Alderman Luongo. Of course, this is good strategy, but, nevertheless, a little hard on Mr. McGrath since, presumably, the support of Mayor McCoy and Alderman Luongo is substantially more potent than the support Mr. Little might afford the Governor.

Probably it is regrettable the campaign should center on this issue. It tends to obscure the reorganization of State government and the model Civil Service installed by Governor Vanderbilt, which have brought Rhode Island Nation-wide recognition.

R. I. Senator Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29—An unusual angle of the complicated political picture in Rhode Island is the contest between United States Senator Peter G. Gerry and Lieut. Gov. James O. McManus for the Senate seat.

The senior Senator has refused to support the policies of President Roosevelt and his New Deal Administration, and thus his Republican opponent, Mr. McManus, has little to complain about. Thus far the Republican has devoted most of his talks to the advantages to be obtained with the election of Wendell L. Willkie as President.

On the other hand Democratic candidates for State and national offices find it somewhat difficult to laud Senator Gerry because they have all come out definitely for the President and announced their intention to support his policies.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations here has definitely come out for the President and against Senator Gerry. The powerful railroad Brotherhoods have come out in support of Senator Gerry. The American Federation of Labor units have kept out of the controversy.

Bay State Men In the Early Draft Drawing

First two capsules put 346 registrants under provisions for military service under new Act.

The first two capsules drawn from the fishbowl in Washington today—Nos. 158 and 192—put 346 Massachusetts men under the provisions for military service of the Selective Service Act. Both numbers were low enough to affect each of the 173 registration boards in the state total of 495,000 men between the ages of 21 and 36.

Drawing No. 3 in Washington had no effect here. The number, 8,239, was higher than the highest registration number for the Commonwealth, No. 5,784.

Not until the sixth drawing at the Capitol, as checked on the State master-sheet of registrations by Major David D. Weden, publicity officer at Selective Service Headquarters at 93 Massachusetts Avenue, did this State come again into the draft. The sixth drawing brought out No. 4,779.

Only two men held this number: Anthony Manicello of Draft Board 12 in East Boston; and John Wilson of Draft Board 15, Boston.

The next drawing having a bearing on Massachusetts men was the twelfth capsule—No. 5485.

Drawing to Continue

The drawing of numbers will continue until every capsule has been taken from the "gold fish bowl," a task which is expected to last until well after midnight tonight. By tomorrow morning every one of the nation's registrants will have his number drawn and his order number assigned.

Many New Englanders will know their fortunes before nightfall tonight and registrants living in and around Metropolitan Boston will find many of their names and numbers listed in the late afternoon papers.

Local draft boards throughout the State were swamped with requests by registrants for individual numbers and officials were forced to work far into the night to accommodate the throngs. The byword yesterday and today among men from 21 to 36 years of age was: "Have you got your number? Mine is ——."

Tomorrow the huge task of sending out questionnaires to registrants will begin, and in two weeks' time it is expected local draft boards will be in possession of the information necessary to classify each man. The eight-page questionnaire must be returned to the local draft board five days after it is received by the registrant. Upon receipt of this questionnaire each man then will be put into his proper classification.

Advisory boards for registrants in each Massachusetts draft district to help draft eligibles fill out their questionnaires were ordered by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last night. The Governor also asked that each of the State's 173 district boards assign a lawyer to serve as chairman of each advisory group. The group chairman will prepare lists of persons willing to serve with them on advisory boards and forward the list to the Governor for approval.

Highest Number

Massachusetts highest serial number is 5,687, held by an East Boston man, while the lowest is 301, held by a registrant in board 172 of Nantucket. This district had only 301 men of draft age. When numbers are drawn up to and including 301, then 173 men in Massachusetts will be drawn, as this is the number of draft boards in the State.

As has previously been pointed out by selective service officials, as many as 100 names out of the first batch drawn may be placed on the deferred list. However, men whose numbers are drawn can fairly well decide in their own minds whether or not they are eligible for selective service. If a man has dependents, he immediately will be placed on the deferred list as will men who cannot pass the physical requirements. Also, men who can prove that their occupation is essential to the defense needs of the Country may be placed in the deferred classification.

Class 1A men are expected to be called to service Nov. 18. Massachusetts will provide 800 men on the first draft call, and the local boards will be forced to hustle in order to have this number of men ready. But, according to selective service headquarters, so well organized are the local boards that little or no delay is expected in doing all of the important work of examining physically and classifying the first quota of 800 draftees.

At Harvard University approximately 4,700 students today were awaiting the verdict of the draft lottery in Washington, though more than half were still in doubt as to their serial numbers. Without these they cannot tell their order numbers. They crowded into a small room yesterday at Phillips Brooks House all day long and searched 3,620 names from Precinct 2 in Cambridge only to discover that fewer than 100 students' names were posted there. The others found that they would have to write home to ascertain their serial numbers, since, though they registered in Cambridge, their registration had been sent to their home districts.

Names of first draftees in Greater Boston area: Page 11.

Council Puts Mayor Under Beano Strain

A proposal to revive Beano playing in Boston, now that the season is here again, was squarely before Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today in the form of a City Council order asking him to reconsider his ban on the games imposed June 1.

The Council unanimously passed the order yesterday after Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston, who sponsored the proposal, told his colleagues that eight or 10 busses pick up hundreds of East Boston residents each night to take them to Beano games outside the City. "I think it is a shame this money is leaving Boston," he stated.

Religious, fraternal, and patriotic organization are finding it difficult to maintain their usual charities without Beano, the Councilor asserted.

Mayor Tobin banned the games after warm and lengthy public agitation led by Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase of the Back Bay last spring. When the ban was announced some observers insisted the real test of its permanence would come this autumn. They pointed out that few Beano games are held during the summer anyway, since it is an indoor sport.

Shelving the affairs of state to indulge in politics, the Councilors turned their meeting into a political rally for a time yesterday when 16 of them arose, one after another, to censure reports that the Council "is supporting Henry Parkman, Jr. (R) for United States Senator," and to pledge anew their fealty to Senator David I. Walsh (D), who seeks re-election this year.

Finally Councilor Chase, lone Republican present, got the floor and chided his colleagues for making the meeting "a sounding board for politics." This ended the orations.

Vote Fraud Case Witnesses Heard

At the hearing on charges of fraud in the Boston voting lists, one of today's witnesses was a voter registered from a hotel in Ward 4. Called "Witness No. 1," he testified that he was born in Boston and has voted here since 1919. Although admitting he must travel in his business and that he uses a New Jersey registration on his car, he stated he leaves a typewriter and other belongings at the hotel and considers it his residence.

Representative Theodore P. Hollis of Stoneham, who made the complaint, is questioning the legality of registration of 128 persons.

Where Many New England Draftees Will Be Quartered

United States Army Air Corps

Defense Moves Ahead at Camp Edwards

An air photo taken on Oct. 22 showing the progress of construction at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass. Barracks and other new buildings can be seen around the quadrangle of the parade grounds.

Vermont to Be Asked to Face Entirely New Social Laws

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 29—New social legislation will be asked of the Vermont General Assembly when it convenes in biennial session early next January. Some bills to be presented will be along entirely new lines, and others will be offered to bolster the State's aid already being offered through public welfare and old-age assistance departments.

Most of the legislation to be sought will be the result of resolutions adopted by the Vermont Conference of Social Work, which includes both private and State welfare groups. A legislative committee designated to draft new social legislation is composed of Mrs. Lillian Ainsworth, of Montpelier, of the State Department of Public Welfare; Raymond B. Daniels, Montpelier lawyer and candidate for the Senate; Mrs. Fanny G. Shaw and State Senator Alfred H. Heininger of Burlington, and L. E. Griggs of Hardwick.

The Conference favors enactment of a State law requiring premarital blood tests; amendment of the State pauper law to provide that legal residence be gained or lost in one year; reimbursement of the town by the State for those without legal residence, and appointment of an official board of arbitration to determine residence; amendment of housing and slum clearance laws to give boards of aldermen or selectmen authority to condemn property unfit for human habitation upon the recommendation of local boards of health.

Also proposed are laws increasing the maximum amount payable to any person under old-age assistance and under blind assistance from $30 to $40 and increase of the State maximum from $15 to $20, respectively; raising the age limit under the State law to 18 years to conform with the Federal Social Security Act relating to aid to dependent children, recently increased from 16 to 18 years, and maintenance of the present program of employment for prison labor.

The proposal for a State pauper law commission which would give the State supervision over town overseers of the poor, however, is meeting with opposition from many sections of the State. Leading the opposition is State Senator Henry H. Branchaud, Rutland Overseer of the Poor and Overseer Carroll Huntington of Newport, who term the proposed legislation as radical. The Commission idea is also meeting the opposition of many of the representative members of the Vermont Overseers Association. The Association, Edward P. Kearney, of Fairfield, says, would assent to State supervision only so far as the State was financially interested through funds it might furnish to help the towns.

Miss Persis Holden, of Burlington, General Secretary of the Vermont Children's Aid Society, is President of the Vermont Conference.

Getting Out Vote

In an endeavor to bring out a record Republican vote in Vermont, the State Republican Committee is offering prizes to town committees which get out the greatest percentage of the enrolled vote in their respective towns.

A purse of $50 will be awarded the first-place winner with $25 each for the committees placing their towns second and third in the voting.

Social Security Is Viewed As Good Thing for Business

Social security is a good thing not only for those who are its direct beneficiaries, but also "for business and the health of the economic system," according to Prof. Wolfgang H. Kraus of Smith College, one of the speakers today at the 36th annual session of the Massachusetts Conference on Social Work at the Hotel Statler.

He predicted its extension to include more groups in the population. "In an industrial civilization like ours with its cycles of good times and bad," he said, "social security is an essential cushioning against the hazards of unemployment and dependent old age."

Professor Kraus is giving a course of four lectures on "Present World Problems and the Social Worker," during the four-day sessions of the Conference which began yesterday and will continue through Thursday.

Social agencies in cities adjacent to army cantonments are planning to extend their services to include army camp work, Richard K. Conant, Executive Secretary of the Conference, announced. As a matter of fact, he pointed out, the Army is calling into service many trained recreational leaders from the social agencies.

At another of the "Institutes," Agnes Van Driel, Chief of the Technical Training Division of the Bureau of Old Age Assistance, Social Security Board, outlined methods for the continued training of social workers through well-planned personnel programs.

The first general session of the Conference will be held tonight, when David W. Armstrong of Worcester, former Commissioner of Public Welfare and now President of the Conference, and William Hodson, Commissioner of Public Welfare of New York City, will speak of "Public and Private Social Work in These Critical Times."

Harvard Is to Hear Labor Office Speaker

A guest at Harvard University from the League of Nations International Labor Office, Dr. Imre Ferenczi, will give three public lectures this week in the Harvard Littauer Center, Kirkland Street.

Tonight: "War and Man Power."

Wednesday at 8 p. m.: "Political Exchange of Populations: Minorities and Refugees."

Thursday at 8 p. m.: "International Population Policy, especially Migration and Birth Policy."

Heirlooms of Tomorrow

In the past few years, many exquisite new designs in silver service have appeared, designs entirely worthy to be heirlooms of tomorrow. The jewelry stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are not only able judges of silver, but are sympathetic advisers in its selection as well. Many of them offer place-setting plans to help the hostess who wants to buy a little at a time.

$40,000,000 To Be Spent On N. E. Airports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration have notified New England members of Congress that 44 airports in five New England States will be surveyed immediately to determine the practicability of expanding facilities as part of the national defense program.

The New Englanders learned today that 26 of the airports to be surveyed were in Maine, 9 in Massachusetts, 1 in Rhode Island, 6 in New Hampshire, and 2 in Vermont.

The airports to be surveyed in Connecticut were not immediately made known.

The survey, it was explained, would determine which of the airports would be included in a $40,000,000 program to increase civil and military facilities. After completion of the surveys a board composed of War, Navy, and Commerce Secretaries will select the airports to be improved and allocate funds for their expansion.

Aides of Senator Elect Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said the reason 26 airports were under consideration in Maine was its "strategic value" in the Nation's defense program as the most eastern point of the continental United States.

Mr. Brewster was notified the following Maine airports would be surveyed:

Biddeford, Portland, Rumford, Sanford, Auburn-Lewiston, Augusta, Brunswick-Bath, Farmington, Jackman, Pittsfield, Skowhegan, Waterville, Bangor (2), Bar Harbor, Brownville, Caribou, Dexter, Eastport, Fort Kent, Greenville, Houlton, Millinocket, Presque Isle, Princeton, and Van Buren.

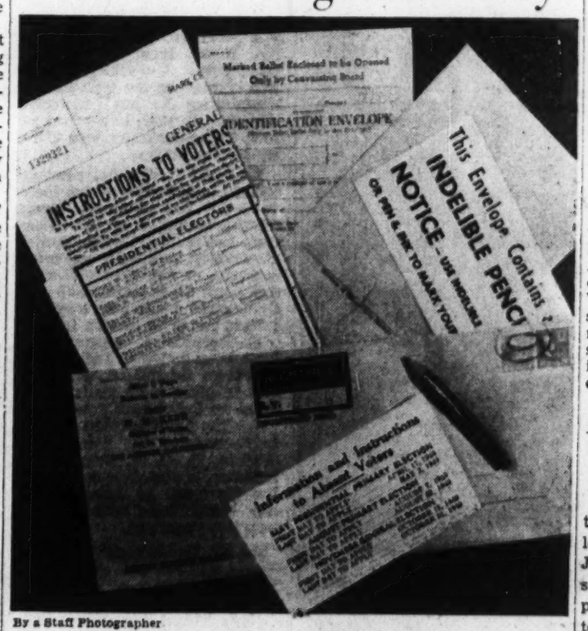
Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts was notified the following airports would be surveyed in Massachusetts:

Falmouth, Fort Devens, Westfield, Fitchburg, Worcester, Beverly, Lawrence, Boston, and Hyannis.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire was informed the ports at Laconia, Manchester, Berlin, Claremont, Concord, and West Lebanon would be surveyed.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont was told two airports, Barre-Montpelier and Burlington, would be surveyed, but his aides said they were not certain whether the CAA meants to survey the municipal airport at Burlington.

Absentee Voting Made Easy


GENERAL IDENTIFICATION ENVELOPE
INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
This Envelope Contains an INDELIBLE PENCIL
NOTICE — USE INDELIBLE PENCIL OR PEN & INK TO MARK YOUR BALLOT
Information and Instructions to Absent Voters

By a Staff Photographer

Absentee Ballot and Equipment

Typical of the convenience provided by many states for absentee voters is the above packet furnished by California. From left to right sticking out of the overall envelope are: the yard-square ballot itself, covering candidates for Presidency, Senate, etc., and also propositions; the identification envelope, which must be notarized at the point where the ballot is filled out; reverse side of return envelope, into which is placed the ballot and the identification envelope, with a notary public signing across the flap; special envelope containing an indelible pencil (absentee voter keeps the pencil!), and on the bottom envelope is the instruction leaflet.

Real Democracy in Action: Absentee Ballot Is Cast

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

My wife and I have just voted for President, eight days ahead of the Nation's regular voting day. The campaign may still thunder in crescendo around our ears, but it is all over for us: we're absentee voters (from California on a business trip to Boston), who are privileged to exercise our highest democratic right in a way which is really more convenient than if we were at home.

We received our ballots, via registered mail, on Oct. 28. Each packet looked like an insurance-policy envelope, and in reality the contents comprised an insurance policy for democracy. By law we have until Nov. 11—six days after the California general election in our home precinct in Los Angeles—to get the ballots back in the hands of the proper registrar of voters.

We could have waited until the last air-mail departure to study the ballot proposals (for the Presidency is merely a fraction of the total ballot), but we hastened to vote, in order to be sure the ballots will be counted in time.

Thousand Cast Votes

What we have done, no doubt hundreds and even thousands of other absentee voters are doing or are about to do. And with the draft withdrawing thousands of youth from their home precincts and even from home states, absentee voting as a democratic institution will be increased after this election.

We absentee voters may not hold the balance of decision in this or any election, but we, perhaps more than the stay-at-home voter, symbolize democracy in action, for it costs the California taxpayers more to tally our vote than it does the garden variety of voter. Our society wants us to exercise our duty, even if it costs more in the bargain.

So convenient is absentee voting, that it would be a shame not to take advantage of it. For this general election (which everywhere seems to be taking place on Nov. 5) we had the period of Oct. 16 to 31, inc., in which to apply, by mail, for our ballots.

We dropped our request in a suburban mailbox here on Oct. 20, air mail. We complied by enclosing our home address and our absentee address to which the ballot should be sent; each signed our name. By law, had we been in Los Angeles during that 16-day period in which ballots could be applied for, we could have voted in the Registrar's office in downtown Los Angeles, assuring them that we planned to be out of town on election day.

Voted for "Best" Man

We used absentee ballots for the August primaries, in much the same way. However, that time we cast our ballots the day after the election was held. Running for an important office was a candidate who apparently had lost, according to news reports, but we nevertheless cast our votes for him, even though the practical result was not changed. This drill in integrity did me good, though. (I still think he's a better man!)

Arriving Oct. 28, each coverall, brown-paper packet for the November election contained: the yard-square ballot of yellow paper, a leaflet with excerpts from the law on how an absent ballot should be cast, a small-sized envelope with an indelible pencil, which could be used in voting, in place of ink; an inner envelope into which I placed the completed ballot in front of a notary public, who affixed his seal and signature, for proper authenticity; and an outer return envelope, brown. These two brown envelopes each were sealed with the signature of the notary across the flap.

In getting the notary to make our vote official, we had a ceremony which had a little more pomp than that which usually attends to our entry into those undersized voting booths at home. And, the length of time to study the ballot was more accommodating than the usual few seconds to which we feel limited when other persons, rushing home after work, are waiting to use the booth on the single voting day for stay-at-homes.

In addition to the cost of special handling on the part of the Registrar's staff, the added expense of our voting included: 24 cents each for the registered letters sent to us—paid by Los Angeles County; the airmail stamp, 6 cents, which our combined request entailed; and the regular rate of three cents for each letter (we could have sent them registered), which of course we paid from this end.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Speak in Maine

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was expected back in New England today, after a flying visit to New York City yesterday to attend the political rally in Madison Square Garden at which President Roosevent spoke last night. She is scheduled to lecture at Colby College in Waterville, Maine, tomorrow night. Although details of her itinerary were unknown here, she was expected to come through Boston on her way to Maine.

Mrs. Roosevelt was a visitor at the State Women's Reformatory at Framingham yesterday, as guest of Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, and Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the institution. She spoke informally to nearly 400 inmates, and emphasized the need for self-control in individual and collective experience.

Auto Insurance Eased for Draftees

In declaring effective the tentative automobile insurance rates released three weeks ago, Charles F. J. Harrington, Insurance Commissioner, today announced a lenient, pro-rata system for owners of motorcars caught in the draft or enlisting in the armed forces of the nation.

Those car owners compelled by the draft to give up their registrations after six months will obtain a 50 per cent rebate on their automobile insurance instead of the normal return of 30 per cent, Mr. Harrington stated. Other rebates for longer and shorter durations of time are proportionably lenient to draftees and enlisted men.

Army of Carpenters Rushes Buildings at Camp Edwards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass., Oct. 29—With the announcement that the total number of employees of the Walsh Construction Company, engaged in the $7,000,000 military building program here had reached 18,274 and with an expected pay roll of $800,000 next week, the full force of this army of workers was being thrown into high speed in the race against time to provide adequate housing for the 30,000 soldiers expected here next January. Since the middle of September every effort has been made to bring workers of all trades to this project.

Wide publicity of the award of this contract to build the camp to the Walsh Construction Company at the close of the Cape Cod summer season, brought hundreds of applicants when the company started operations about Sept. 18.

Most of the men were Cape Codders who were surprised to find that before they could be employed on the job they would have to join a local of a recognized trades union. They were told that the Walsh Company was a union company, and that jurisdiction over this Cape Cod project had been taken away from the Barnstable Carpenters' local, and given to the New Bedford local—whose agent, Joseph Guilbeault, was on the ground to arrange for their joining at a fee of $75.

Following a conference between Selectmen of Cape towns and Mr. Guilbeault it was arranged that Cape Codders could join with no down-payment but pay from their wage, the final amount to be paid 30 days after their employment.

Carpenters From Afar

The carpenters employed on the job today total more than 10,000, gathered from all parts of New England, New York, and New Jersey. That a large proportion were brought here by other carpenters' locals, is admitted, but no figures have been available as to the number of new members the New Bedford local has accepted since Sept. 18, nor the amount of membership dues collected and outstanding.

While carpenters have been in the limelight to the greatest degree, due to the advertised appeals for them which have been sent out almost weekly, the laborers' situation during the early weeks was serious—as hundreds of men were enrolled at $5 each, a balance of $20 to be paid later—and work was not immediately assigned them. This was remedied as the carpenter demand grew and was met, until today there is practically no hiring, except of skilled finish carpenters.

Labor Rift Over Painting

Although hundreds of buildings have been practically finished on the outside for some time, there has been no regular painting. It is believed that this is because it is not required, according to report, in the original building contract. However, a jurisdictional dispute over the rights of the Barnstable Painters' Union and the New Bedford Painters' Union, is still unsettled. Officials of the Barnstable Local have been here daily for a conference with higher union officers but so far no meeting or decision has been made public.

The rush of thousands of men to this area has stripped the Cape Cod villages of most of their artisans. A silver lining is seen to this cloud, however, when it is noted that the average wage of a carpenter is $61.

This compares with $44.80, the average a Cape carpenter gets when able to do finish work. It is no secret that on this project many of the carpenter-labeled men would have a hard time proving their ability to an old-time Cape builder.

Election Copy Falls Like Leaves On Desks of Washington Editors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—The mimeograph machines are whirring in Washington these days, dropping political leaflets like falling leaves upon editors' desks and leaving no room for doubt that a national election is under way.

On arrival at the office of The Christian Science Monitor at crack of dawn this morning the following was the overnight score of official releases waiting to be examined: Three heavy texts of advance speeches released by the Bureau of Publicity, Democratic National Committee; additional pro-Roosevelt handouts issued by the Norris-La Guardia National Committee of Independent Voters; 13 different handouts from the Republican National Committee; 2 anti-third term pamhhlets issued by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska; statement by the Press Information Service of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, recording the "tremendous volume of favorable response" to Mr. Lewis's speech.

Where a newspaper bureau is composed of two or more members the rule of the pamphleteers is to send one copy to each member. For the Monitor bureau this multiplies the mass of literature four or five times.

Lest it be thought that the Democrats are comng out unevenly in the above record, it should be added that the publicity men of the different Government departments and bureaus are busy sending out mimeograph accounts of their activities, which may not be directly political in motive but which certainly never say anything derogatory to the Roosevelt Administration's achievements.

The busy newspaperman winnows through these piles of statements and looks forward to the day after election when the mail will be back to normal proportions. Most of the material goes into a wastepaper basket whose capacity is proportionate to the volume of material. Now and then in his automatic rejection of hand-outs he may be pardoned for making mistakes. "Democratic Education" this morning almost got heaved out . . . until it was discovered that this 24-page leaflet was printed by the American Council on Public Affairs and contained a non-political report by the Progressive Education Association.

Politics Charged With Holding Up Production of Nitrogen for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Unnecessary delay by the Government in signing contracts and choosing sites for the erection of nitrogen fixation plants vital to the national defense program is charged by Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," official publication of the American Chemical Society.

Interference by politicians overriding the experts and trying to place a plant at Muscle Shoals threatens repetition of "the disastrous program of the Blum government," says Dr. Howe.

"History now repeats itself. Muscle Shoals again becomes a political football. . . . The advice of technical men has been discarded.

"According to the press, one of the new plants for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, capacity 150 tons per day, as a part of the defense program is to be located at Muscle Shoals. Contracts for necessary plants were ready for signature more than a month ago, and among those who remember the importance of fixed nitrogen in peace and war there has been both wonderment and apprehension concerning the delay in concluding arrangements.

"It has been obvious from the first that more nitrogen must be fixed to provide emergency supplies without interfering with peacetime industry. The added capacity is to be 550 tons daily.

"The chemical industry declared itself ready to build and finance with its own funds, plants necessary to deliver the additional tonnage. It was prepared to proceed with all speed, utilizing its trained and experienced construction engineers. The whole matter had been settled on a basis believed best for the country, and then, as in the Wilson days, politics intervened.

"The Tenensee Valley Authority demanded one of these plants so that when the emergency is over it will have at its disposal modern equipment with which to manufacture nitrogen products from the air for public sale.

"With the assistance of sympathetic friends high in government circles an order was issued to hold everything for re-examination. Pressure was then exerted on the Ordnance Department and on members of the Defense Commission, five of whom succumbed one by one. Many of the commission personnel, however fine their qualities and experience in other directions, are not technically minded, and their competence to vote on a question of this kind may well be questioned."

Humane Societies Of N. E. to Convene

An all-day combined meeting of all of the New England Humane Societies will be held tomorrow to establish a closer relation between all of the humane organizations in this area, it was announced today by Robert F. Sellar, President of the New England Federation of Humane Societies.

The meeting, which will place special emphasis on the problem of the shipment of immature calfs and wild life matters, will be held at 542 Cambridge St., in Alston. Following the morning session a luncheon will be served at the Brithelmstone Club in Allston.

Lord Marley Pays Saltonstall Visit

Lord Marley of London, England, who has been delivering a series of lectures in the United States since his arrival here last July, today paid his respects to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House.

He is scheduled to speak tonight on the British war situation at Temple Ahabei Shalom. He will be accompanied by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industry.

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First Numbers Are Drawn As Draft Starts

Continued from Page 1

to be drafted on Nov. 18 and that at least one in 10 called to report before that time will be free from incumberments keeping him from service.

On the eve of the drawing, Clarence A. Dykstra, Director of Selective Service, issued a cautionary statement to employers and workers displaying "undue anxiety" about keeping key men from the draft. Advising employers not to bother local draft boards with premature pleas for exemptions, Mr. Dykstra assured business: "It is a basic principle that material procurement is paramount. Therefore where two requirements—manpower vs. production conflict, production should have priority."

Follows Previous Pattern

For today's ceremony, draft officials followed the same general pattern used in 1917, adding modern accountrements where possible to increase efficiency. Secretary Stimson drew the first number rather than President Roosevelt because Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War, choose the first World War number. Mr. Stimson was blindfolded with the same piece of tapestry, part of a chair used at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was pinned on by the same man, Lieut. Col. Charles R. Morris, now retired. The capsules were stirred with the same wooden paddle, made from old rafters in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

At the last minute the glass bowl, brought from Independence Hall for the occasion, was found to be too small to carry all the larger-size capsules, but modern science came to the rescue with a plastic extension that was fitted onto the top of the 10-gallon container.

Modern research also furnished the speed camera which made a photograph of each serial number on a strip of miniature film in the order drawn, the public address system which broadcast the numbers inside and outside the hall, and the battery of news cameras that recorded the historic event for the Nation and posterity.

Chief's Son First Drawn

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP)—The first draft number drawn, 158, in one district here is assigned to John Vincent Bragg, son of Harry G. Bragg, Chairman of the Draft Board in which his card was listed.

Young Bragg is unmarried and is employed.

1865 Draft Wheel Found

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—Workmen renovating the first floor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania building discovered the "wheel" used in Philadelphia for the Civil War draft drawing. William Reitzel, librarian, said it was used in 1865, then presented to the society. The "wheel" is a metal drum, about two feet in diameter, with a small trap door.

WPA Absorbs 744 State Relief Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Vincent Sorrentino, State Director of Social Welfare, has made public a detailed analysis of the decline in the state unemployment relief rolls from July 25 up to this month which shows that out of a net drop of 1,877 cases during that period, 744 were taken on by the WPA, 435 found jobs in private industry and 698 were dropped from the relief rolls for other reasons.

Mr. Sorrentino also announced that during the week ending Oct 10, the latest week for which figures are available, the relief rolls declined further by 181 to a total of 5,210. This new total represents a drop of 2,058 cases since July 25 There were no designations in the last report to show where those leaving the rolls were absorbed.

Fish Cutters Out, Seek Recognition

Nearly 50 fish cutters employed in the O'Hara Brothers fish processing plant at the Boston fish pier, went out on strike today in an attempt to force the management to accept union recognition.

Workers said it was an open shop but that they sought to gain recognition by the company of the Seafood Workers Union. The walk-out involved the majority of the workers employed at the plant. The management refused to make any statement on the strike up to a late hour this afternoon.

ALBIANI
CAFETERIA

Fine Foods at Lowest Prices

151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building

7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Announcement of Numbers Made by Major Shattuck

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—After the first five numbers were drawn, President Roosevelt left the auditorium and Maj. Edward S. Shattuck took over the announcing of the numbers.

Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, drew the sixth number. It was 4,779.

Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas of the House Military Committee, then drew 8,848.

He was followed by Representative Paul J. Kilday (D) of Texas, a member of the same committee, who drew 6,262.

Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Conecticut then drew 8,130.

The tenth number—5,892—was drawn by Col. Harry C. Kramer.

And the eleventh—5,837—was picked by Col. John D. Langston.

The order of service numbers as drawn follows:

No. 1—158; 2—192; 3—8,239; 4—6,620; 8,130; 10—5,892.
11—5,837; 12—5,485; 13—6,604; 14—8,946; 15—5,375; 16—7,674; 17—4,880; 18—4,928; 19—105; 20—6,582.
21—6,729; 22—7,508; 23—7,857; 24—5,995; 25—4,861; 26—6,116; 27—5,527; 28—5,055; 29—3,508; 30—4,767.
31—7,647; 32—6,238; 33—7,293; 34—2,441; 35—7,120; 36—7,775; 37—2,563; 38—4,440; 39—8,672; 40—5,486.
41—188; 42—6,241; 43—8,296; 44—6,306; 45—4,840; 46—120; 47—8,060; 48—4,933; 49—8,147; 50—2,914.
51—7,745; 51—5,747; 53—4,746; 54—5,854; 55—5,358; 56—8,107; 57—4,889; 58—2,670; 59—8,852; 60—5,913.
61—6,129; 62—6,126; 63—6,573; 64—3,048; 65—7,900; 66—8,313; 67—4,050; 68—7,099; 69—5,520; 70—7,858.
71—8,309; 72—7,090; 73—6,887; 74—3,220; 75—8,395; 76—4,931; 77—4,815; 78—7,973; 79—3,470; 80—3,495.
81—4,977; 82—6,613; 83—8,550; 84—5,172; 85—2,451; 86—2,748; 87—8,402; 88—7,275; 89—2,698; 90—4,645.
91—5,841; 92—6,654; 93—7,934; 94—846; 95—2,764; 96—4,631; 97—7,012; 98—7,229; 99—7,367; 100—8,983.
101—4,674; 102—5,942; 103—8,038; 104—5,248; 105—4,326; 106—8,300; 107—5,325; 108—4,670; 109—3,984; 110—4,959.
111—4,542; 112—8,211; 113—3,461; 114—5,029; 115—5,660; 116—4,956; 117—4,805; 118—6,503; 119—161; 120—3,011.
121—6,741; 122—7,368; 123—7,659; 124—5,911; 125—5,987; 126—6,576; 127—7,950; 128—7,414; 129—3,294; 130—2,470.
131—14; 132—4,012; 133—4,159; 134—5,871; 135—8,642; 136—8,389; 137—6,347; 138—5,668; 139—8,127; 140—3,359.
141—3,526; 142—5,309; 143—2,771; 144—7,251; 145—6,336; 146—2,489; 147—8,804; 148—5,011; 149—4,966; 150—8,963.
151—6,359; 152—6,396; 153—7,952; 154—2002; 155—4,727; 156—8,597; 157—6,690; 158—8,385; 159—5,998; 160—5,136.
161—7,099; 162—6,908; 163—4,996; 164—3,675; 165—5,440; 166—4,568; 167—3,524; 168—6,192; 169—4,084; 170—3,466.
171—4,070; 172—3,001; 173—4,462; 174—5,951; 175—3,694; 176—5,396; 177—5,598; 178—3,408; 179—8,705; 180—6,169.
181—6,107; 182—2,437; 183—6,313; 184—6,196; 185—3,974; 186—4,261; 187—8,176; 188—4,488; 189—6,888; 190—3,550.
191—6,403; 192—8,165; 193—3,252; 194—6,681; 195—6,235; 196—3,432; 197—4,760; 198—7,927; 199—3,534; 200—7,587.
201—3,200; 202—8,795; 203—57; 204—8,995; 205—5,642; 206—4,684; 207—4,483; 208—6,457; 209—4,416; 210—3,988.
211—153; 212—7,102; 213—5,788; 214—3,670; 215—7,166; 216—4,337; 217—5,394; 218—7,584; 219—8,788; 220—6,752.
221—8,238; 222—5,927; 223—8,861; 224—4,038; 225—8,594; 226—5,317; 227—6,813; 228—5,643; 229—7,788; 230—5,456.
231—6,414; 232—5,131; 233—7,451; 234—4,838; 235—7,401; 236—6,468; 237—8,679; 238—4,120; 239—4,831; 240—8,830.
241—5,722; 242—4,856; 243—4,765; 244—7,212; 245—6,671; 246—8,738; 247—6,844; 248—6,020; 249—5,651; 250—7,657.
251—19; 252—3,045; 253—8,344; 254—6,248; 255—5,000; 256—2,880; 257—4,841; 258—5,165; 259—5,628; 260—2,559.
261—2,340; 262—2,792; 263—6,135; 264—8,437; 265—4,685; 266—5,324; 267—4,786; 268—766; 269—5,554; 270—6,338.
271—3,558; 272—5,526; 273—2,514; 274—3,550; 275—7,890; 276—3,522; 277—5,049; 278—2,780; 279—5,623; 280—4,691.
281—4,219; 282—5,544; 283—3,809; 284—4,663; 285—4,151; 286—1,462; 287—5,849; 288—172; 289—7,824; 290—5,179.
291—7,554; 292—5,481; 293—5,433; 294—8,900; 295—3,169; 296—7,436; 297—3,663; 298—6,828; 299—5,538; 300—7,786.
301—6,390; 302—6,877; 303—5,193; 304—5,840; 305—8,355; 306—5,543; 307—8,240; 308—8,840; 309—126; 310—6,299.
311—7,494; 312—5,205; 313—5,920; 314—4,814; 315—5,756; 316—7,239; 317—3,975; 318—8,570; 319—8,024; 320—7,586.
321—7,932; 322—3,473; 323—5,259; 324—4,611; 325—7,865; 326—4,633; 327—2,974; 328—5,425; 329—4,143; 330—4,189.
331—5,321; 332—5,665; 333—7,325; 334—8,129; 335—3,999; 336—4,971; 337—6,850; 338—7,135; 339—7,968; 340—4,938.
341—2,767; 342—4,893; 343—6,119; 344—8,413; 345—3,510; 346—8,314; 347—7,036; 348—5,002; 349—7,561; 350—4,840.
351—5,786; 352—4,437; 353—5,591; 354—8,283; 355—6,832; 356—8,327; 357—3,681; 358—2,892; 359—2,857; 360—8,070.
361—6,232; 362—5,367; 363—7,375; 364—6,131; 365—5,888; 366—4,817; 367—187; 368—4,065; 369—8,492; 370—8,027.
371—7,634; 372—7,910; 373—2,423; 374—7,333; 375—6,825; 376—6,696; 377—6,624; 378—5,579; 379—8,426; 380—6,926.
381—3,151; 382—4,308; 383—7,245; 384—4,506; 385—2,546; 386—5,832; 389—6,484; 388—2,767; 389—5,104; 390—2,877.
391—3,814; 392—2,922; 393—3,416; 394—1,854; 395—3,688; 396—7,316; 397—6,096; 398—8,474; 399—4,393; 400—6,806.
401—3,783; 402—8,055; 403—8,582; 405—8,551; 406—5,471; 407—4,823; 408—3,819; 409—6,287; 410—6,786.
402—8,505; 403—4,852; 404—6,551; 405—5,471; 406—4,823; 407—3,819; 408—6,287; 409—6,786; 410—8,248.
411—8,248; 412—167; 413—5,564; 414—3,989; 415—8,075; 416—3,986; 417—6,977; 418—3,626; 419—6,984; 420—1,369.
411—167; 412—5,564; 413—3,989; 414—8,075; 415—3,986; 416—6,977; 417—3,626; 418—6,984; 419—1,369; 420—5,472.
421—5,472; 422—6,537; 423—3,639; 424—7,096; 425—8,419; 426—162; 427—6,895; 428—6,049; 429—6,082; 430—7,870.
431—3,748; 432—3,380; 433—5,724; 434—2,447; 435—4,850; 436—2,484; 437—6,533; 438—8,646; 439—5,121; 440—8,751.
441—3,843; 442—7,527; 443—5,607; 444—3,771½; 445—4,829; 446—5,287; 447—4,943; 448—4,569; 449—8,956; 450—8,043.
451—4,516; 452—5,462; 453—8,779; 454—6,104; 455—6,857; 456—3,655; 457—4,581; 458—8,078; 459—6,782; 460—8,592.
461—6,043; 462—4,618; 463—2,567; 464—3,083; 465—7,063; 466—7,638; 467—7,459; 468—6,209; 469—3,376; 470—8,470.
471—5,693; 472—5,044; 473—8,160; 474—8,893; 475—4,487; 476—5,494; 477—7,727; 478—3,232; 479—7,203; 480—6,271.
481—5,078; 482—7,589; 483—6,700; 484—6,265; 485—8,312; 486—5,279; 487—7,916; 488—5,617; 489—7,936; 490—4,797.
491—8,054; 492—8,952; 493—4,754; 494—8,279; 495—147; 496—8,118; 497—5,711; 498—3,738; 499—1,300; 500—3,978.
501—6,148; 502—1,355; 503—2,810; 504—6,428; 505—7,109; 506—5,030; 507—7,991; 508—6,636; 509—4,827; 510—4,824.

Big Fund Allocated To Defense Roads

More than $500,000 will be spent for the construction of turnouts and shoulders along strategic national defense highways in Massachusetts, John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, announces.

Chinese Heads List In New York District

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 29

Yuen Chongchan, of Chinatown, is the first name on the list of Manhattan's draft numbers under the drawing today.

He was number 158—the first number drawn—at local board No. 1, so his name started off the list.

Roosevelt's Speech Opening Draft Lottery

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's speech opening the draft lottery follows:

Members of your government are gathered here in the federal building in Washington to witness the drawing of numbers as provided for in the Selective Service Act of 1940.

This is a most solemn ceremony. It is accompanied by no fanfare—no blowing of bugles or beating of drums.

There should be none.

We are mustering all our resources, manhood and industry and wealth to make our Nation strong in defense. For recent history proves all too clearly, I am sorry to say, that only the strong may continue to live in freedom and in peace.

Selective Service

In the considered opinion of the Congress of the United States this selective service provides the most democratic as well as the most efficient means for the mustering of our man-power.

On October 16, more than 16,000,000 young Americans registered for service. Today begins that selection from this huge number of the 800,000 who will go into training for one year.

Reports from all over the country attest the quality and the general spirit of the young men who registered for service.

The young men of America today have thought this thing through. They have not been stimulated by, or misled by militarist propaganda. They fully understand the necessity for national defense and are ready, as all citizens of our country must be, to play their part in it.

They know simply that ours is a great country—great in perpetual devotion to the cause of liberty and justice, great in faith that always there can be, must be, will be a better future. They know that in the present world the survival of liberty and justice is dependent on strength to defend against attack.

Selection Process

Briefly and in simplest terms, the processes of selection are these. Each registrant in each 6,500 local areas has been assigned a number at random by a committee or board of his neighbors. Each man's number in each local board area has been officially and permanently recorded as pertaining exclusively to him in that area.

Those numbers run from one to 7,836. Opaque capsules, each containing a different number, have been placed in a glass bowl in the room where we now stand. These capsules also run from one to 7,836, with a few extra higher numbers to allow for late registration. One capsule at a time will be drawn from the bowl until none is left in it. As each capsule is drawn it will be opened and its number read over the radio to the listening nation.

The total drawing will be 10 per cent of all those registered. Thus, 90 per cent of those who enrolled will be assured that they can continue in their present, private and public occupations. And of the more than 16,000,000 names which will come out of the bowl, more than half of them will soon know that their Government does not require their active service. In other words, less than 5 per cent of the total of the mustered man-power will be called. Over 95 per cent will not.

Letters From Clergy

I have here three letters from representatives of the three great faiths, Protestant, Jewish and Catholic. They were written to me, in solemn recognition of this occasion, and I wish to read you excerpts from them.

The first is from Dr. George A. Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

I quote:

"The 22 national communions . . . are united in a deep interest in the thousands of men called today to national service. We will give our best assistance in providing the ministers of the Chrstian faith. They shall be encompassed by friendship . . . we assure all men in the Army and Navy of our active comradeship and prayer. We are glad that the rights of sincere conscientous objectors have been recognized in the selective service act."

The next letter is from Dr. Edward L. Israel, President of the Synagogue Council of America. I quote:

"It is my supreme confidence that you, Mr. President, and the military officials of our nation will be ever mindful of the fact that this peace-time selective service system is an extraordinary measure in the interest of preserving democracy, and that the system will therefore be administered so as to deepen in the minds and hearts of our youth, a love and respect for democracy and our democratic institutions . . . and it must never be forgotten that democracies cannot indefinitely endure under a war system—and that the ultimate goal of a free people rallying to national defense must ever be to help usher in that day when the prophetic ideal will be realized that 'nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they make war any more.'"

Prepared for Peace

And now a letter from the Bishop of the Catholics in the Army and Navy of the United States, His Excellency, the Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman. I quote:

"I do believe: It is better to have protection and not need it than to need protection and not have it. I do believe that Americans want peace but that we must be prepared to demand it; for other people have wanted peace and the peace they received was the peace of death.

"I do feel that our good will and the sincerity of our desire for peace have been demonstrated by our action in sinking many battleships and that no more sincere demonstration of a willingness to lead the way toward universal disarmament could have been given by any people.

"But we really cannot longer afford to be moles who cannot see, or ostriches who will not see. For some solemn agreements are no longer sacred, and vices have become virtues and truth a synonym of falsehood.

"We Americans want peace and we shall prepare for a peace, but not for a peace whose definition is slavery or death."

Eloquent Testimony

These three letters give eloquent testimony to the quality of the religious faith which inspires us today and forever.

To these spokesmen for the churches of America—to all my fellow countrymen of all races and creeds and ages—I give this solemn assurance:

Your government is mindful of its profound responsibility to and for all the young men who will be called to train for our national service.

Your government is aware that not only do these young men represent the future of our country; they are the future. They must profit as men by this one year of experience as soldiers. They must return to civilian life strong, and healthy, and self-respecting, and decent and free.

Your government will devote its every thought, its every energy, to the cause that is common to all of us—the maintenance of the dignity, the prosperity and the peace of our country.

To the young men themselves I should like to speak, as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army:

You who will enter this peace-time army will be the inheritors of a proud history and an honorable tradition.

Defense of Freedom

You will be members of an army which first came together to achieve independence and to establish certain fundamental rights for all men. Ever since that first muster, our democratic army has existed for one purpose only: the defense of our freedom.

It is for that one purpose and that purpose only that you have been asked to answer the call to training.

You have answered that call, as Americans always have, and as Americans always will, until the day when war is forever banished from this earth.

You have the confidence, and the gratitude, and the love of your countrymen. We are all with you in the task which enlists the services of all Americans—the task of keeping the peace in this new world.

Portsmouth Dock Bids Are Asked

Bids for construction of a "pile and timber" wharf at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., were requested today by the United States Army Engineers, at Boston. The project is a part of the sea coast defenses program, and will be carried out on the northerly side of Newcastle Island at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, opposite Kittery Point, Maine. The bids are to be opened Nov. 4.

Work to be done includes complete removal of an old wharf, the salvaging of certain materials, and the construction of a new wharf. The work is to be completed within 75 calendar days after the successful bidder has been notified to proceed.

Barrows Designates Nov. 28

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 29 (AP)—Republican Gov. Lewis O. Barrows issued a proclamation yesterday designating Nov. 28 as Thanksgiving Day, and urging Maine citizens to relax "from their labors that a part of the day may be absorbed in a spirit of thankfulness to the Creator, into whose care we have placed our wants and distresses."

Peace Plea by Roosevelt Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Two Democratic Senators Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, requested President Roosevelt today to use the influence of his office in an attempt to bring about an armistice in Europe.

With fighting spreading to Greece and threatening to engulf southeastern Europe, both Senators Wheeler and Johnson said they thought an opportune moment had arrived for the President to seek to bring about a peace.

"A peace settlement would be the only sure way of keeping this country out of the war," Senator Johnson told reporters. He is author of a resolution which would place the Senate on record as urging that the President propose an armistice.

Senator Wheeler said it was his conviction that continuation of the war could bring only one result—communist control of Europe.

Serial Numbers of Bay State Registrants

The first names and serial numbers of Massachusetts registrants for selective service military training as they were drawn in the huge lottery at Washington which began at noon today are compiled below in the order drawn from 89 out of the State's 173 local draft boards.

The 89 draft boards listed not only include all the 37 districts in Boston but extend some 50 miles into the metropolitan area.

No. 158

Ed. J. Chamberlain, 30 Pond Lane, Arlington.
A. C. Fraser, 103 Summer St., Arlington.
L. H. Ehiva, 9 Stanley Road, Belmont.
Joseph W. Risoldi, 71 Cabot St., Beverly.
James F. Connors, Boston Road, Billerica.
Adolfo Fernandez, 25 Decatur St., East Boston.
Jos. E. Pitipas, 31 Wordsworth St., Boston.
Mark J. King, 112 Chelsea St., Boston.
James Ferrullo, 2 Langdon Plc., Boston.
Phillip Maloof, 250 Harrison Ave., Boston.
Abundio V. Gamayo, 108 Huntington Ave., Boston.
T. J. Charon, 409 Marlborough St., Boston.
D. E. Bombard, 116 1 St. South Boston.
J. G. Murray, 5 Dixfield St., South Boston.
J. J. Winters 150 Winthrop St., Roxbury.
C. A. Page, 25 Lambert Ave., Roxbury.
J. J. McFarland, 948 Parker St., Boston.
J. E. McNamee, 10 Boynton St., Boston.
T. N. Silverberg, 2536 Washington St., Roxbury.
H. H. Landau, 103 Townsend St. Roxbury
G. J. Roche, 115 Magnolia St., Dorchester.
C. Wilson, 288 Washington St., Dorchester.
H. Selbovitz, 24 Hansborough St., Dorchester.
W. J. Hartford, 90 Adams St. Boston.
S. J. Zuffanto, 12 Center St., Boston.
W. D. Davidson, 66 Tonawanda St., Dorchester.
D. J. Byrne, Jr., 11 Rockdale St., Mattapan.
Herbert S. Ross, 283 Wood Ave., Roslindale.
G. W. Susardi, Jr., 35 Pattern St., Jamaica Plain.
G. V. MacDonald, 42 Salem St., West Roxbury.
S. Friedman 1284 Commonwealth Ave., Allston.
G. S. Burke, 47 Litchfield Street, Brighton.
F. E. Maltby, 31 Walnut Street, Stoughton.
M. O. Siegel, 20 Marshall Street, Brookline.
F. Richard Kirrane, 6 Rice Street, Brookline.
G. A. O'Brien, 71 Spring Street, Cambridge.
C. A. Batson, 204 Auburn Street, Cambridge.
L. W. Maurer, 30 Banks Street, Cambridge.
F. Arena, 71 Holworthy Street, Cambridge.
Israel Borofsky, 35 Ash Street, Chelsea.
Arthur Joseph Casey, 32 Reynolds Avenue, Chelsea.
Thomas B. O'Toole, 50 Sudbury Street, Maynard.
Stephen W. Terris, 26 Fairview Street, Dedham.
Harold Giles, 32 Forest Avenue, Everett.
Michael Martell, 181 Bradford Street, Everett.
Bernard Carey, 69 Waverly Street, Framingham.
Ed. G. Desg, 26 No. Franklin St., Lynn.
George F. Geary, 20½ Stewart St., Lynn.
Chester K. Pearson, 16 Trinity Av., Lynn.
Eugene E. Martel, 29 Fuller St., Lynn.
Phillipe E. Dion, 16 Belmont St., Malden.
Leo Sheinen, 88 Fairmont St., Malden.
Wm. F. Faucette, 7 Taylor St., Medford.
M. Carter, 15 Chardon Rd., Medford.
S. L. Ferrioli, 37 Fifth St. Medford.
J. J Lynch, 37 East Foster St., Melrose.
John N. Wade, Jr., 234 Liberty St., Milton
John T. White, 9 Kimball Court, Natick.
Sebastian Dizzari, 57 Worcester Street, Needham.
John A. Murphy, 24 Beech St., Newton
Frank Clifton Grieves, 84 Winslow Road, Newton Highlands
Clement L. Parkhurst, 15 St. James Street, Newton
John E. Folan, Jr., 86 Winter Street, Norwood
Antonio Silva, 59 North End St., Peabody
Ralph W. Tewksbury, 24 Allerton Street, Plymouth
James W. Harris, 962 Sea Street, Quincy
Otis W. Clark, 25 Hovey Street, Quincy.
G. P. Mahoney, 269 Fayette St., Quincy.
I. H Stipner, 37 Dehen St., Revere.
J. Yantosca, 144 Revere St., Revere.
E. P. Kosek, 10 Palfrey Court, Salem.
J. L. Sullivan, 45 School St., Salem.
N. R. Yee, 23 Arcadia Ave., Saugus.
C. R. Cote, 287A Broadway, Somerville.
J. C. Stewart, 41 Ivaloo St Somerville.
P. Grande, 10 Madison St., Somerville.
Elliot Joseph Williams, 40 Waterhouse Street, Somerville.
Sidney C. Cole, 29 Essex St., Swampscott
Leo H. Whitehouse, Jr., 164 Pearl Street, Reading.
L. W. Beal, 110 Ellison Park, Waltham.
W. H. Bagley, 48 Rumford Ave., Waltham
J. A. Christiansen, Lake St., Bellingham
E. J. Beaupre, 136 Cypr's St., Watertown.
J. M. Simonds, 100 Ch'ch St., Waterwn.
S. A. MacCaffray, 711 Nantasket Av., Hull.
W. E. O'Connell, 88 Alden St., Whitman.
E. B. Meisner, 127 Central St., Stoneham.
J. B. Kirby, Jr., 324 Bowd'n St., Winthr'p.
A. H. Kilton, 69 Bertwell Road, Lexington

No. 192

J. M. Coyne, 15 Lewis Ave., Arlington.
H. A. Thurber, 53 Kelsythe Rd., Arlington.
J. B. Degiacomo, 18 Irving St., Belmont
E. R. Kelley, 103 Hale St., Beverly.
L. F. Melzar, RFD Lake St., Wilmington.
Joseph C. Fiore, 105 Liverpool St., East Boston.
F. Iapicca, 697 Bennington St., Boston.
M. E. Mulkern, 375 Bunkerhill St., Boston
J. J. Levinski, 37 N. Margin St., Boston.
Wadrer C. Elias, 236 Shawmut Ave. Boston
George D. McSherry, 191 W. Brookline St., Boston.
Herbert J. Solomon, 92 Bay State Rd., Boston.
George C. Ransom, 593 East Fifth St., South Boston.
Thomas J. Flanagan, 22 Thomas Park, South Boston.
Guy G. Rindini, 132 Shirley St. Roxbury.
John J. Troy, 94 Worcester St. Boston.
Edward F. Kern, 3 Oscar St. Boston.
Robert A. Lynch, 219 Highland St. Boston.
Thomas E. O'Dee, 33 Woodbine St. Roxbury.
David Goldstein, 10 Carlisle St., Roxbury.
Thomas G. Frayne, 18 Grampian Way, Dorchester.
John J Lennon, 233 Columbia Rd., Dor.
Hyman Krigman, 51 Lorne St., Dorchstr.
John A. Gilligan, 57 Edgewood St. Dor.
Walter Gnoza, 5 Marlowe St. Dorchester.
Albert T. Dykes, 81 Thetford Ave., Dorchester.
John P. Davidson, 14 Hopewell Rd., Mattapan.
George L. Shea, 957 Hyde Park Ave., Hyde Park, Mass.
Richard J. Schwener, 43 Sedgwick St., Jamaica Plain.
Henry W. Hanssen, 24 Pinehurst St. Roslindale.
Paul A. Kendrick, 509 Park Drive, Boston.
John Trischitta, 45 Litchfield St., Brighton.
Robert M. Leonard, 5 Howard Ave., Holbrook.
Irving M. Rittenberg, 4 St. Paul Street, Brookline.
Theodore J. Don, 701 Hammond Street, Brookline.
Jerome J. Foti, 410 Cambridge Street, Cambridge.
Hans W. Aschaffenburg, 9 Clinton Street, Cambridge.
John A. Hall, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge.
Arthur E. Anderson, 64 Middlesex Street, Cambridge.
William Portman, 118 Shurtliff St., Chelsea.
Morris Gilefsky, 39 Vale St., Chelsea.
Fred. J. Brooks, 6 Railroad St. Maynard.
C. M. Kanenides, 40 Otis Ave., Dedham.
Frank S. Addanisia, 15 Plumer St. Everett.
Guisaippe Sperlizza, 25 Harvey St., Everett
Alda G. Fiorito, 14 Russin Ave., Framingham
Raymond T. Lewis, Forest Hill Ave., Lynn
Daniel L. Donahue, 155 Union St., Lynn
Matthew E. White, 37 Mt. Pleasant St., Lynn
Louis R. Anastasi, 119 Vine St., Lynn
William M. Thrower, 150 Summer St., Malden
Clyde T. Soule, 85 Rockwell St., Malden
Edward J. Powers, 14 Hurlcraft Ave., Medford
Anthony F. Guanci, 101 Boston Ave., Medford
E. H. Acher, 75 Magoun Ave., Medford.
E. R. Graves, 18 Baxter St., Melrose.
R. D. Sisson, 20 Concord Ave., Milton.
C. Cutara, 58 Washington Ave., Natick.
C. D. Post, 5 Ingraham Rd., Wellesley.
James F. Ufford, 80 Auburndale Ave., West Newton.
G. C. Terkelsen, 12 Brookford Rd., Newton.
S. N. Sherman, 142 East Berne, Rd., Newton.
Nicholas Ferrara 34 Chapel Court, Norwood.
G. P. Willis, 340 Winona Street, Peabody
M. Cabral, 5 Rope Walk Ct., Plymouth
A. M. Churchill, 203 Rock Island Road, Quincy
Gwerte Bando, 134 Liberty St., Quincy
Frederick H Ingraham, 113 Elm St., Quincy
A. C. Piemento, 623 Beach St., Revere
E. Brown, 60 Mountain Avenue, Revere
E. J. McLaughlin, 3 Hazel Street, Salem
W. Sanko, 60 Forrester Street, Salem
E. M. Westondorp, 25 Highland Avenue, Saugus
L. G. Donovan, 94 Grant St., Somerville
O. E. Sousa, 289 Beacon St., Somerville
B. J. Musto, 25 Greene St., Somerville
R. E. Ellis, 34 Bromfield Rd., Somerville
Harold S. Atkins, Sr., 39 Jersey Street, Marblehead
R. L. Northrup, 14 Elm Square, Wakefield
A. B. Turnquist, 294 Linden St., Waltham
C. W. Shack, 30 Crescent St., Waltham
R. E. Johnson, 36 Bradford St., Boston.
W. G. Ferguson, 366 Mass. Ave., Boston.
Einor R. Nelson, 118 Charles St., Boston.
N. A. Laverdiere, 3 Pleasant Place, South Boston.
M. F. Walsh, 18 Knowlton St., S. Boston.
A. F. Bopp, 106 Hampden St., Roxbury.
F. W. Lewis, 190 North'pton St., Boston.
A. R. Hines, 3 Mission St., Boston.
A. J. Packer, 184 Center St., Boston.
T. W. Gately, 41 Clifford St., Roxbury.
A. I. Friedman, 360 Walnut Ave., Roxbury.
A. J. Hagan, 29 Hartford St., Dorchester
A. A. Fiore, 31 Greenwood St., Boston.
M. Karshbaum, 4 Lorne St., Dorchester.
C. F. Cargill, 238 Geneva Ave., Dorchester.
F. W. Murphy, 1586 Dorchester Ave., Dorchester.
J. E. Sullivan, 61 Stockton St., Dorchester.
P. A. Reed, 41 Whitford St., Roslindale.
P. B. Sota, 3 Mason St., Hyde Park.
W. B. Turney, 29 Green St., Jamaica Plain.
W. Frank, 4 Glenham St., West Roxbury.
G. T. Richardson, 10 Orkney Rd., Brighton.
J. B. Daley, 79 Litchfield St., Brighton.
A. F. Grasso, 10 Hall Ave., Braintree.
B. R. Martinson, 88 Fuller St., Brookline.
E. J. Ryan, 20 Rice St., Brookline.
S. Perlatonoa, 359 Cambridge St. Cambridge.
J. T. Corbett, 1 Hancock Place, Cambridge.
R. M. Betts, 73 Howard St., Cambridge.
R. P. Dunn, 74 Bolton St., Cambridge.
E. T. Maglione, 33 Essex St., Chelsea.
A. L. Lehmann 417 Crescent St., Chelsea.
G. L. Thanas, 8 Roosevelt St., Maynard.
G. R. Tabrah, 78 Madison St., Dedham.
F. F. Mann, 25 Bradford St., Everett.
J. G. Ferguson, 33 Wammer St., Everett.
F. Romani, 24 Benson Ave., Framingham.
Bernard Zide, 76 Shepard St., Lynn.
H. F. Callahan 23 Flax Pond Rd., Lynn.
W. A. Robertson, 9 Choate St., Lynn.
Julius Rohicki, 798 Western Ave., Lynn.
E. J. Murray, 8 Meridian St., Malden.
Sidney L. Cross, 345 Cross St., Malden.
J. W. Riley, 69 Lawrence St., Medford.
R. A. Smith, 619 Fellsway, Medford.
W. E. Oukle, 80 Wareham St., Medford.
R. A. Crossman, 78 Pearl St., Melrose.
C. H. Goodwin, 62 Plymouth Ave., Milton.
E. F. Puhely, Water St., Holliston.
R. W. Brown, 17 South St., Medfield.
Armand DiPaolo, 24 Sheaf St., Boston.
R. E. Johnson, 36 Bradford St., Boston.
W. G. Ferguson, 366 Mass. Ave., Boston.
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C. H. Goodwin, 62 Plymouth Ave., Milton.
E. F. Puhely, Water St., Holliston.
R. W. Brown, 17 South St., Medfield.
T. E Shaughnessy, 70 River St., West Newton.
W. J. Terry, 50 Cottage St., Newton Upper Falls.
M. N. Stone, 102 Sargent St., Newton.
J. Campisano, 25 Sturtevant Ave., Norwood.
J. T. Pethairich, 147 Washington St., Peabody.
B. Busi, 218 Standish Ave., Plymouth.
P Burgess, 35 Lancaster St., Quincy.
A. C. Dibona, 93 Columbia St., Quincy.
Paul H. Bennett, 12 Steadman Rd. Quincy.
Guslane Ludeman, 165 Hichborn St., Revere.
William S. Ring, 4 Purcella Court, Revere.
Constant J. Obrenski, 17 Hardy St., Salem.
Frederick R. Burrell, 58 Wilson St., Salem.
Joseph Solacca, 12 Harlow St., Saugus.
Horace C. Griffin, 26 Fellsway, W. Somerville.
James Dias, 76 Vine St. Somerville.
Thomas F. Downey, 40 Columbus, Somerville

Northeastern and Tufts Elevens Desirous of Recording First Victory in Series

Huskies and Jumbos Anxious To Return to Victory Path

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Northeastern, shaken up but not chagrined over its 7-6 loss to Upsala Saturday, will attempt to find its way back to the victory trail when it faces Tufts at Huntington Field, Brookline, this week end.

All together, seven boys were put on the injured list in the New Jersey game, and though three may not be able to see service this Saturday, Coach Jimmy Dunn is hopeful of recording the Huskies' first win over the Jumbos of Medford.

On the other side of the fence, the Tufts eleven is just as anxious to win, for the schools have met on the gridiron twice before and both meetings have ended in tie games. Northeastern and Tufts opened football relations in 1935, with a 6-6 contest resulting. Last year they played the second game of what may come in time to be a series, and neither team could score. That scoreless tie with the Jumbos, incidentally, was the only bright spot in the Husky schedule last year.

This season things have been different for the intown boys. They dropped their first three games when they failed to score a point against Rhode Island State, Vermont, and American International. They finally came through against Springfield, and then added another victory over Bates, before losing last week to Upsala.

Next to Last

This game with Tufts is next to last on the Husky schedule, for they wind up the following week end against St. Anselm's at Manchester. And, though Jimmy probably would not admit it, being a cautious coach, a couple of victories are not beyond the realm of possibility. Of the two, Tufts will most likely be the harder for the Huskies to win, for St. Anselm's, which lost to Boston College 55-0 last Saturday, does not seem to have the power, speed, or defensive thoroughness of other years.

Coach Dunn points out that he is concerned over this game with Tufts because of the fact that the Jumbos are just about ready for a rebound. After starting out with a couple of nice victories over Bowdoin and Middlebury, they have dropped three in a row to Bates, Brown, and Williams, the latter game by a 22-20 score, and are both hungry and ready for a victory.

Injured List

Northeastern's chances will be greatly improved if all seven men injured in the Upsala game are ready to go Saturday. The list includes Charlie Abend and Len Erickson, guards; Jim Jefferson, Capt. Dean Williams, and Ed Jensen, tackles; Dick Grey, center, and Charlie Knowles, end. Abend, Williams, and Jefferson are the doubtful players, and their absence would cut down the Husky hopes immeasurably.

In addition, three boys who have been on the injured list and were not able to play much of the Upsala game may not be ready for Tufts. Jim Reilly, end, and Ed Sakovitz, fullback, both played a short time against the Vikings, while Ernie Colantonio, end, did not get into the game at all. Dunn is planning on their presence on the bench Saturday, but is questioning just how much he will be able to use them.

Work on Passes

Jimmy plans to spend his time this week on pass offense and defense. He feels the team has the chance to go places with its aerials, particularly after watching the Huskies move in the closing minutes of last wek's game. The Huskies had the ball on their own five-yard line and completed two passes to take them beyond midfield to the Viking 40-yard line, where the game ended. Those two passes were part of the six Northeastern completed for substantial gains.

The Husky coach was not too concerned over the defeat at Upsala. No coach, of course, is too pleased with a loss, but Dunn feels that the Vikings could have scored a higher total, especially since they fumbled twice, once on the seven-yard line and once on the one-foot line. The game might have been different, however, if he had been able to use his first stringers more often.

The Northeastern starting line for Tufts will not be announced until later in the week, when it becomes known just who is going to be available. No backfield shifts are expected, but Dunn plans to work with his wingbacks and blocking backs to improve the carrying out of assignments.

Hope to Break Stalemate

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Dean Williams, left, and Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern are hopeful of ending the stalemate between their school and Tufts, which has seen the only two games between the two end in ties. The 1935 game ended with the score 6-6, and the second game last year ended 0-0. The two teams start all over again at Brookline this Saturday.

Canadien Six Is Ready For Season Play

MONTREAL, Oct. 29 (CP) — Business Manager Frank Patrick of Montreal Canadiens announced last night that the National Hockey League club is "all set" for the opening of the new season a week hence, so far as the matter of signing of players is concerned.

Patrick said that only Johnny Quilty, of the players likely to see action this season with the N. H. L. club, remains to be signed. Quilty, however, has agreed to terms and only a technicality stands in the way of the Ottawa amateur signing a contract.

Patrick revealed that the following players are under contract: Goalie Bert Gardiner, defencemen Cliff (Red) Goupille, Ken Reardon, Tony Graboski, Doug Young and Alex Singbush; left wingers Hector (Toe) Blake, Ray Getliffe, Jack Adams, Louis Trudel, and Murph Chamberlain; centres Paul Haynes and Elmer Lach; and right wingers Joe Benoit, Charlie Sands, and Tony Demers.

At the same time Patrick revealed that George Mantha, Paul (Polly) Drouin and Beaton (Peggy) O'Neil have been sent to New Haven Eagles as a line, subject to recall. Mantha and Drouin are Canadiens' veterans while O'Neil was obtained last spring from Cleveland Barons of the American League in a trade for Bill Summerhill.

"We're just reversing the usual process of most clubs, who send their youngsters to farm teams to gain experience and use their veterans," said Patrick. "We intend to string along with the young fellows while some of the veterans are being sent to New Haven."

Patrick said that of the players signed Demers had a holdover contract from last season while Singbush is on loan from the Eagles, with whom he played last season. Demers left the amateur ranks late last season after playing with Valleyfield Braves of the now defunct Provincial Senior Hockey League.

No Rest for Elis

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29 (AP) —There was no rest yesterday for Yale's weary footballers who, fresh from a 21-0 setback at the hands of Navy, had to prepare to meet a Brown team that now looks a lot tougher than anybody anticipated.

College Soccer
By the Associated Press
Result Oct. 28

At Middletown: Wesleyan Jayvees 0, Windsor High 0 (tie).

Defense of First Importance In Grid Team Preparations

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Crimson jerseyed football players at Harvard went right to work yesterday afternoon on Princeton plays. The next three days will be all hustle on Soldiers Field and the main theme of practice will be defense against the Princeton passing game. That is the trend of modern football—build a defense first.

It is not confined to Harvard. All college elevens do it. The offense is secondary and unless there are very good ball carriers and passers available, the balance sways in favor of defense. Hold the other fellow and incidentally try to score.

It is granted that Harvard, Dartmouth and Army did not have much in the way of offensive punch in the Stadium the past two Saturdays. They are not endowed with All-America backs. But as the games went, Army-Harvard tied at six-all and Dartmouth-Harvard, 7-6, they played All-America football, defensively.

Absence of Scoring

Going back through the recent years the Harvard offense has left much to be desired. The offense apparently did not fit the material or defensive measures were stressed. In the past six years and including the three major games to date, Harvard has won only five, tied three and lost 19. The Crimson has scored only 219 points for an average of 8 1-27 points per game.

There is nothing very convincing in such figures, but I am wondering if there would not be more satisfaction to those who have to be partisan to a loser, if the loss were tempered somewhat by a few more thrills of scoring. It is dangerous to tamper with the rules, but there must be some way.

Good Backs On Bench

Study almost any major team roster and you will find year after year that offensive backs will sit on the bench if they have any defensive weaknesses. Coaches are not being deliberate, but by nature, most of them dare not let a brilliant passer who cannot tackle well or defend against passes, enter the game.

If you can back up a line with crushing tackles, diagnose plays well, and defend against your opponent's passing, you have a job. You may be slower rushing the ball or have one or two other offensive weaknesses, but you stand first chance of playing. You can hit a dime at 50 yards as a passer or streak through a line with a ball, but if you can't stop the other fellow, your chances are nil.

All-America Back

Harvard had one such back several years ago and he won All-America recognition—Barry Wood. He was not All-America on defense, but Arnie Horween and later Eddie Casey chanced his ability to forward pass and while the team did not win all its games, they were most always at least thrilling, if not in actual score, in the threat of a score at any moment.

There are a few coaches, usually in the small college class, who will sacrifice defense for offense, but they are in the minority. Occasionally you will find the exception in the major college, but that is even more unusual.

Need More Thrills

Of course the pendulum does swing upward at times for all. And it might be that Harvard will enjoy an upward swing sometime, but the years are rolling by rapidly with little joy for those who once knew Harvard when it meant something in the football world.

Let's have more thrills! Let's see long runs, long passes and teams marching up and down the field no matter who wins! It would be less tense and more fun for player and spectator alike.

College Cross-Country
By the Associated Press
Result Oct. 28

At Middletown, Wesleyan 26, Springfield 29; Springfield Freshmen 22, Wesleyan Freshmen 35.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—The News; Topical Talks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 611 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:05 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Choir; Fragments from Operettas by Lehar and Huszka, Maria Layer, soprano; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra Selections by the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Hallowe'en. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—10 p. m.—"Within the Fortress." Talk by Clemence Dane. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

MacKinney May Provide Needed Spark at Harvard

Booming punts that peeked into the roof-top press box of the Stadium Saturday may revolutionize Harvard's football offense. Coach Dick Harlow has had little to build around this season, but the stratosphere boots of Loren MacKinney last Saturday have given him ideas.

Kicking into a cross-gale, the varsity left end amazed the 30,000 spectators and particularly the Dartmouth coaches. His power lofted the ball high enough to be cradled in the cross-winds, and the Dartmouth safety men were on the dead run to retrieve all afternoon. The kicking carried so high, along with the length, that coverage was easy.

Natural Reactions

In the coaches conference the next day it was the main topic of conversation. Such punting has not been available to Harvard in years and Dick Harlow is not going to waste it. MacKinney is no longer an end. He has gone into the blocking back position. It is an experiment, of course, but the boy's natural reactions in football make such a radical change worth a trial.

With the offense bogged down at present the change can do no harm. MacKinney is not the colorful type of football player. In fact he is too reticent for the casual acquaintance to get close to. He is a student, however, and seriously applies himself to his interests, be it football or classroom.

He is a southern-born boy and naturally is "my boy" to Tommy Stephenson, Harvard football publicity director and a southerner himself. MacKinney was born in the same town Don Lowry, utility lineman, hails from—Liberty, Mo. He moved to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at an early age when his father took the position of American history professor at the University of North Carolina.

At Chapel Hill High School MacKinney took part in both football and track for two years. He played end on the football team, did the punting, and was a hurdler in track. At Harvard he came out for freshman football, but gave it up to work for a scholarship. In the spring he came out for track, and while he was not a good hurdler, he became so popular with his freshman track team mates that they elected him captain.

Dish Washing

As a sophomore he won a scholarship but also helped earn his keep waiting on table and even dish washing at the Lincoln Hill Society, law school students' exclusive tables. He came out for varsity football with no preceding reputation.

The varsity end coach, Wes Fesler, had just lost Bobby Green and Don Daughters. Green captained the team and was an iron-man performer, and the holes left by these two were considered too great for immediate fulfillment. Fesler went right to work on the end candidates and in a couple of days had moved MacKinney from squad end to starter. From the beginning he has been at natural football player.

Because of a weak ankle he did not do any game kicking last season and merely fooled around. This past spring and fall Fesler took him in hand and he progressed sufficiently to boot a few with fair success in the Amherst game. He was not used in the Michigan and Army contests because the coaches preferred having the backs do the punting.

During practice sessions MacKinney blossomed into a prodigious punter and Coach Harlow decided to try him again, this time against the Big Green. And Red Blaik, the Dartmouth coach, needed his sun glasses to watch the flight of some of MacKinney's boots. He averaged 51 yards despite the unfavorable wind currents and continued performance will add many yards to the Harvard attack and defense.

As blocking back MacKinney can use his speed and size to advantage, along with being in a position to call plays—something else Harvard has needed improvement in. It is not impossible that MacKinney will provide the necessary spark to lift this Harvard team from being mediocre to great. If he can block well it will help move the ground attack.

Nothing much has been said regarding whether he is a passer of possibilities, but he can carry a ball or he would not have been called to do so in the end-around plays. The move may not work out, but there is a chance that it might be the answer to a new Harvard team. He is six feet one inch in height and weighs 185 pounds.

W. M.

By a Staff Photographer

Loren MacKinney, Harvard

Exhibition Hockey

By the Associated Press
Results Oct. 28

At Winnipeg: New York Americans 3, New York Rangers 2.

At Cornwall, Ont.: Cornwall Flyers (Quebec Senior) 3, Providence Reds (American) 2.

Contact Ordered As Eagles Work For Manhattan

Fully aware of the fact that Herb Kopf's Manhattan team may turn out to be hard to handle, Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College has decided to have at least three scrimmage sessions during the week as he prepares for the invasion of the Jaspers. Originally Coach Leahy planned to give all of his boys a day of rest following the victory over St. Anselm's, but at the last minute he decided to scrimmage some of his players.

He sent his third and fourth teams through a long scrimmage against the frosh squad yesterday. Bob Jauron, Carl Lucas, and Ted Williams, converted last week to fullback, right halfback, and left halfback respectively, ran in a backfield which also included Ralph Nash at quarterback. All three players showed to advantage in their new posts against St. Anselm's, particularly Jauron and Williams.

Jauron, who failed to live up to expectations as a left halfback, also played well in yesterday's scrimmage, and if he continues to improve he should do the Eagles a lot of good. Williams is still a far cry from Charlie O'Rourke or Mickey Connolly as a passer, but he ran well Saturday and again yesterday. Joe Manzo and Rocco Canale, who were out of last week's game due to injuries, were absent from practice but will be back before the middle of the week.

Indians' Return to Power May Be Seen Next Season

Bob "Whitey" Fuller, Dartmouth's one-man publicity gang, is pretty sorrowful about the state of New England Ivy League football in general and the Big Green in particular. At the football writers' weekly meeting yesterday he mourned, "We scheduled Sewanee for next Saturday as a breather before the Princeton, Cornell, and Brown games. But from the way we have been going, it does not appear that anybody we could have scheduled would be a breather for us."

* * *

And then Whitey kept on the same vein by declaring, "Yes, if we are going to beat any one else this season, it looks as though we will have to do it at Hanover this week end."

* * *

Not all is gloom from the Indian camp, however, for Whitey feels that Dartmouth will rebound again next year. "Tuss McLaughry's son, Bob, has looked as good as anybody on the field in scrimmages against the varsity," he said, "and he may be the answer to our running attack when he become a sophomore."

* * *

Whitey shared the seat of honor at the head table with Cleo O'Donnell of St. Anselm's, whose Hawks were brought to earth by Boston College Saturday 55-0. "How good is B. C.?" Cleo asked. "Well," he answered himself, "nobody knows. But I do know that I don't see anybody on their schedule who can beat them. They are big, fast, well-coached, and anxious to play football—a combination that is hard to beat."

* * *

"Our main trouble at Newton Saturday was our failure to tackle, and especially the failure of the backfield to get up to the scrimmage line in time enough to stop plays. I see where Carl Snavely of Cornell is in trouble for coaching from the sidelines. Well, I don't know what system he used, but I know that I was hollering all afternoon to my backs to get up to the line."

* * *

O'Donnell had a bit of fun with Pat Hanley of Boston University, whose team plays the Eagles one week from Saturday. "You don't have to worry, Pat," he called. "I think it will only be about 35-0 for B. C. And that should take a load off your mind, for when you know what is going to happen, your cares vanish."

* * *

"Skip" Stahley, Harvard's backfield coach, had high praise for Loren MacKinney's punting, which averaged 51 yards against Dartmouth. "That was the best punting we have ever had for distance in the Stadium," he said. "One of his boots went 60 yards against the wind." Skip also praised Fran Lee for his offensive work, and Tackle Tom Gardiner and Capt. Joe Gardella for their defensive work.

* * *

"We anticipate a good, close game with Princeton Saturday," he went on. "Despite our troubles this season, our boys have not lost their enthusiasm, and I think the game is one which can go either way." Wes Fesler, who scouted Princeton, said Harvard would have to watch the Tigers' passing attack mostly, putting Dave Allerdice, Princeton's passing star, above any hurler he has seen this year.

* * *

Pat Hanley declared the only mistake his Boston University team made last Saturday was in watching Boston College strut its stuff. "We did have one piece of good fortune over the week end though," he said. "Our freshmen won their first game since 1938."

* * *

Lew Manly, coach at Tufts, had an amusing story to tell on himself, despite his disappointing 22-20 loss to Williams. "Williams," he related, "has an excellent line backer-up in their center, Daly, and we had worked all week in an effort to have a blocker take care of him so that our running game would go. Dave Pittman, our guard, was given this assignment. Well, along in the last quarter we were coming down the field and it was necessary for us to hang on to the ball, for we held only a one-point lead at the time. We ran a play through the line which Pittman was supposed to lead by taking care of Daly, only Daly was there as big as life and stopped the play cold. I jumped up from the bench and yelled, 'Where was Pittman?' A voice came back to me from the other end of the bench, 'Here I am coach.'"

* * *

The opposition for Boston College improves a little this Saturday over the past couple of week ends, for Manhattan will come to Newton to meet the Eagles. And Backfield Coach Ed McKeever, who has seen the Jaspers twice, said they have a good first club, but poor reserves. He declared that B. C. would have to watch two men especially, Frank Knup, and Ted Mazur. Manhattan has beaten St. Bonaventure's and Boston University, and has lost to George Washington, Detroit, and Duquesne.

* * *

John Curley, Graduate-Manager of Athletics, announced that applications for the Georgetown-Boston College game close tonight. Public sale downtown and at Fenway Park opens Thursday.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc
For Wednesday, Oct. 30		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
9:45 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Russian Choir
3:15 **Wendell L. Willkie**	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Len Salvo, organist	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service; music	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	George Duffy's Orchestra	John Kiley, organist
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Community Recreation"
4:00 "Portia Faces Life"	"Mother of Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Twentieth Century Serenade": records	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Sidewalk Cafe"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Hilltop House	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Young Widder Brown"	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 "About Us": drama	Vocalist: organ	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	Sports reports
5:45 Scatterpood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News: Edwin Hill	News; music: talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Music: talk	Sports Roundup	"Parade of Stars"	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; organ; songs	Republican talk	News Service	"Alpineers"
6:45 Political talk	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Walsh-Nonpartisan talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": drama	Political talk	Political talk	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Musico": song guessing	"Serenaders": music	Politica talk	Willkie Committee
7:45 "Second Husband"	contest	"Confidentially Yours"	Political talk	Dever speaker
8:00 "Court of Missing	Bob Bernie's Musical	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Hour of Music"
8:15 Heirs"; interviews	Quiz; Carol Bruce	soloist; chorus	Political talk	"Hour of Music"
8:30 "First Nighter";	**"Information, Please"; questions and answers**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	**Mass. Republican Committee speakers**	Local sport program
8:45 sketch; E. Davis		Horace Heidt's Orch.		"About Today"; drama
9:00 **Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy**	"Uncle Jim's Question Bee"	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's quiz	**Republican Nat'l Committee speaker**	"Pages from the Classical Album"; records
9:15	J. B. Kennedy; music	"Fibber McGee and	Alfred E. Smith	"Pages from the Classical Album"; records
9:30 **Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York**	Network program	Molly"; music	Alfred E. Smith	
9:45				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or	Political talk	**Bob Hope: "Prof." Colonna; chorus; orch.**	**Republicans for Roosevelt**	Five Star News
10:15 **Claude Wickard**	Democratic speakers	**Wendell Willkie**	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30 **Claude Wickard**	Democratic speakers	**Wendell Willkie**	Political talk	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 News of the War	Political talk			B. McDonald's Orch.
11:00 Weather; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	News from London	Local sport program
11:15 Recorded music	Music Appreciation	Local news; weather	News from London	Marimba Orchestra
11:30 Swing Club	Draft talk	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Alpineers"; music
11:45 "Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Five Star News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Double V Ranch"	Variety program	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45 **WBEI Food Fair**	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club";	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Air	Don McNeill, m. c.; so-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	loists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Georgia Mac, songs	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	"Garden Rambler"
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Mal MacNeill's Trio
10:30 "Stepmother": sk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45 "Rendezvous"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Political talk	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Magic Green Carpet"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Playhouse": drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	"Stage Stars"	Dramatic sketch	Piano and organ	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills, house-	Francis Craig's Orch.	Margaret Porter, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	News Service	hold talk	Cheer Up Gang	Margaret Porter, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Betty Crocker	**Bainbridge Colby, talk**	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	**Bainbridge Colby, talk**	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt**	"Valiant Lady": sketch	**Bainbridge Colby, talk**	Musical program
2:45 "My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	John Duffy, organist	Herb Lewis, songs
3:15 What Women Can Do	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadors	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine": sk	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	George Duffy's Orchestra	John Kiley, organist
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Interview	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30 News Service	Dale Belmont, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	Sport news
5:45 Scatterpood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	Republican State Comm.	News Service	Political talk
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Political talk
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Political talk	News Service	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	"Cavalcade of America":	"Inside of Sports"	"Fu Manchu"	Political talk
7:45 comedy; drama	drama	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger";	Political talk
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"Quiz Kids" with Joe	**"Hollywood Playhouse";	dramatic sketch	"Famous Homes"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Kelley and speaker	dramatization**	Town Meeting: "What	Ruth Williams, songs
8:30 Talk by Dorothy	"Manhattan at Midnight";	Party: Louise Massey	Can the Schools and	Sports program
8:45 Thompson; News	dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Colleges Contribute to	Carl Woneberg's Orch.
9:00 **Star Theater: Fred**	**Senator Robert A. Taft,**	**"Time to Smile"; Eddie**	**National Defense?"**	Gabriel Heatter
9:15 **Allen; Kenny**	**Ohio**	**Cantor; vocalist; orch.**	Gabriel Heatter	News Service
9:30 **Baker; Portland**	News; Political talk	"Mr. District Attorney"	News Service	"Sheep and Goats Club"
9:45 **Hoffa; orchestra**	Political talk	dramatic sketch	"Sheep and Goats Club"	Richard Huey, m. c.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	Political talk	**Democratic National**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 **President Roosevelt**	Political talk	**Committee: Address by**	**Democratic National**	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:30 **President Roosevelt**	Political talk	**President Franklin D.**	**Committee: Address by**	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
10:45 **President Roosevelt**	Studio program	**Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	Studio program
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15 "Master Works of	World's Greatest Music	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch.
11:30 Music"; record-	Glen Miller's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 ings	Glen Miller's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	News Service

Cornell, Notre Dame and Michigan Are Still Placed in That Order in Grid Poll

All Three Should Be Safe In Ranking This Saturday

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—It still is Cornell, Notre Dame and Michigan, in that order, when the country's sports editors get down to appraising the top-flight college football teams.

For the second straight week of the Associated Press ranking poll, these three head the list—Cornell, apparently already "over the hump" en route to its second straight all-winning season, and Notre Dame and Michigan, with their toughest assignments to come.

This Saturday, however, all three should be safe. Cornell isn't likely to have much trouble with Columbia, despite Lion Coach Lou Little's crack that "we'll try not to turn it into a rout when we go to Ithaca." Notre Dame probably will spend most of its Saturday afternoon trying to hold down the score against Army, and Michigan will be safest of all. The Wolverines will rest for a week in preparation for Minnesota, Northwestern and Ohio State.

Tie for Last Place

For the rest of the first ten—eleven, actually, with Clemson and Georgetown tying for last place—this Saturday's schedule holds considerably more danger.

The A-1 attraction of the day will be played at Evanston, Ill., between Minnesota, ranked fourth, and Northwestern, eighth on the list. The fifth-place Texas Aggies will battle Arkansas, surprise conqueror of Mississippi last Saturday; Stanford will meet U. C. L. A., beaten five straight by a total margin of 22 points; Tennessee, which was unimpressive against Florida, will have to do better to whip Louisiana State; Boston College, after two straight soft touches, will find a little rougher going against Manhattan; Clemson will have its hands full and possibly more with Tulane, and Georgetown will stack its record of 21 games without defeat against comebacking Syracuse.

Cornell and Notre Dame dominated this week's first and second-place voting, the Big Red with 81½ of the 160 first-place votes and 48 for second, the Irish with 40½ for first and 46 for second.

Georgetown and Clemson were the newcomers to the front rank. In their deadlock, they took the place of Pennsylvania, bounced out of the select list by Michigan.

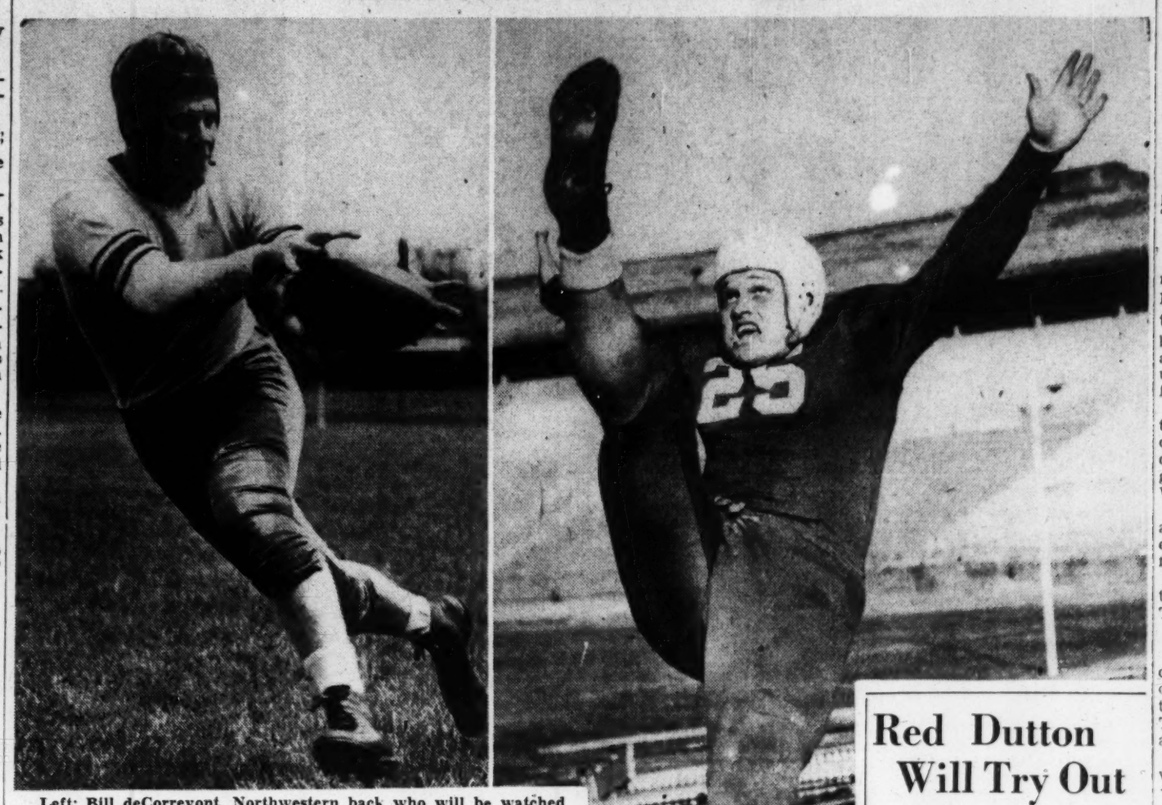
The rankings (points based on 10-9-8-7, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses):

1—Cornell	(81½)	1,461.5
2—Notre Dame	(40½)	1,315.5
3—Michigan	(16)	1,208
4—Minnesota	(13)	1,044
5—Texas A. & M.	(9)	970
6—Stanford		738
7—Tennessee		665
8—Northwestern	(1)	639
9—Boston College	(2)	401
10—Tie between Clemson and Georgetown	(2)	132

Second Ten: 12—Nebraska, 42; 13—Washington, 35; 14—Navy, 23; tie for 15—Pennsylvania and Southern Methodist, 17 each; 17—Detroit, 11; tie for 18—Penn State and Duke, 10 each; tie for 20—Mississippi State and Santa Clara, 9 each.

Also Ran: Mississippi and Ohio State, 8 each; Fordham, 7; Auburn and Texas Tech, 6 each; Colorado and California, 3 each; Rice, Lafayette, and North Carolina, 1 each.

Midwestern Gridiron Stars



Left: Bill deCorrevont, Northwestern back who will be watched by the Minnesota Gophers this Saturday. He ran through the Minnesota team last year for the winning touchdown. Right: Herman Rohrig, little Nebraska back who used to run punts back for considerable yardage until they started kicking out of bounds. Now he has become equally formidable with his forward passing.

First Two Sections of Marina Project Nearing Completion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first two sections of Washington's marina development and waterfront beautification program along the Washington Channel of the Potomac River are nearing completion, Col. R. S. Thomas, District U. S. Engineer, revealed today in a published pamphlet outlining construction progress at the end of 24 months of an eight-year improvement project.

Piers, slips and servicing facilities for upward of 200 recreational craft will be available within a few weeks with the completion of the second of four proposed yacht basin units. Berths for 100 boats were placed in use during the past season, and 100 additional slips, together with more than 400 feet of floats for dinghies and other small craft, will be available when current construction is finished.

Most Modern

The Washington marina units are the most modern yet built among the nation's boating centers. Yacht berths are reached over eight-foot timber walkways and catwalks extend out from the main walks to provide access to the individual slips. A mooring feature, designed by the Washington District Army Engineer's office, consists of four traveler irons with sliding rings. Mooring lines are secured to the rings which travel up and down the irons with the rise and fall of the tide. This novel arrangement allows for a six-foot fluctuation in the water level before it becomes necessary to adjust the lines.

Water and electric outlets are provided at each slip and the construction is so arranged that telephone service may be installed to the individual boats. The electric outlet boxes allow for the use of fuses to meet the specific voltage requirements of each boat. Walkways are floodlighted at night, ample fire fighting equipment is readily accessible, and landing float gangways have anti-skid surfaces.

The first year of construction brought about the completion of the east portions of yacht basins Nos. 1 and 2 in the Washington Channel improvement. At the No. 1 unit a service pier 100 x 147 feet was built, together with a sales and service building 90 x 102 feet. This pier is equipped with a vertical hoist that will handle boats up to 40 feet in length and weighs up to 20 tons. This unit in completed form will care for 94 cruisers ranging from 20 to 80 feet in length, and will have 40 feet of floats for dinghies and small craft.

Second Unit

The second unit will have slips for 111 cruisers of from 20 to 75 feet when finished, and will handle upwards of 20 dinghies and sail boats at floats, aside from a landing float. The present Capital Yacht Club building becomes a part of this unit and the grounds are being landscaped and new driveways and parking areas constructed.

Four boat basins are projected in the eight-year improvement program, but no work has been started on the last two units, except bulkheading. The third basin plans call for 76 yacht slips, floating equipment for 40 small craft and another club house or service building. The Army Engineers next, however, will turn their attention to the construction of new commercial steamship and excursion boat piers included in the program. The yacht basins provide for the removal of pleasure craft that formerly were berthed at the sites selected for the commercial piers.

Maine Avenue, which skirts along the channel, is being widened in the development of the new basins and piers. An ornamental steel fence serves as a barrier on the land side of the basins and newly filled-in land areas will be utilized for roads, walks, parking space and landscaping. Federal and District of Columbia funds totalling $850,000 have been allotted for the improvement work to date.

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Coach Keeps Gophers Moving

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 29 (AP)—Minnesota's football giants of the North are a rugged lot—but not as rugged as they could be as far as gridiron ability is concerned.

That's exactly the way Coach Bernie Bierman wants it too, and that if anything will be the reason why Minnesota may push itself back to the top of the football powers of the nation again this fall.

While Minnesota has romped through Washington, Nebraska, Ohio State, and Iowa so far this season, they have not yet reached a peak in performance, Coach Bierman believes. The Gopher coach said today "there is still room for improvement," in pointing out his squad has been getting better from game to game.

Better Against Wildcats

"We're going to have to be better against Northwestern at Evanston Saturday too," Bierman said, "and whether we can get that added improvement this week remains to be seen."

Bierman has been talking the same way after each game so far this season, and he is hoping he can look for that added improvement right straight through to the end of the season.

If Bierman can get his big, powerful 209-pound average line charging any faster or more effectively than it did in the 34-to-6 crushing of Iowa last week, Northwestern's Wildcats may get their claws clipped Saturday.

In the first four games of the season Minnesota's powerhouse rushing attack has piled up 1,037 yards net for an average of 5.06 yards a try. Opponents meanwhile have been held to 606 yards by rushing or a net average of 3.88 yards an attempt.

High Return Averages

On punt returns the Gopher backs have an average of 9.10 yards, and for return of kick-offs an average of 43.8 yards. That latter figure is a good explanation of why Iowa elected to kick off out of bounds as close as the Minnesota 40-yard line last week and let it go at that.

Minnesota will have an added incentive in addition to merely extending its victory string against Northwestern next Saurday. That team is the last of four to defeat Minnesota a year ago, with the other three—Nebraska, Ohio State and Iowa—already taken care of in good style.

Bill deCorrevont likewise is remembered by a big majority of the Gophers—he was the lad who spilled through for 61 yards and the winning touchdown to give his team a 14-to-7 victory a year ago.

Texas Record Outstanding

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 29 (AP)—With four unbeaten teams, Texas colleges and universities have carved out a stunning record in football dueling with outsiders from 20 States.

Strung out behind the mighty Texas Aggies, winners of 16 straight and monotonously crunching along behind All-America John Kimbrough and an icy senior team, the Texans and their lone adopted Southwest Conference member, Arkansas, have won 39 games, lost only 14 and tied two.

.736 Per Cent

Figured in decimals, that is an amazing .736 per cent.

Unsullied records belong to the Texas Aggies and Hardin-Simmons. Southern Methodist and Texas Tech are unbeaten, but tied. Pitt's Panthers drew with S. M. U., 7-7, while Tech and Oklahoma Aggies finished in a 6-6 standoff.

The Southwest Conference has a brilliant record, one that probably can't be touched the nation over.

It boasts 16 victories, three losses, and one tie against outside competition. Included in the victims are U. C. L. A., Indiana, Colorado, Mississippi, Louisiana State, Oklahoma, and Tulsa.

Once beaten University of Texas, toppled by Rice in the little game that goes on inside the conference, has probably the neatest string of intersectional wins—Colorado, Indiana, and Oklahoma in its three jousts with foreigners.

Seek Rose Bowl

The Aggies toppled U. C. L. A., (as did Southern Methodist) Tulsa, and Texas A. & I.

The minor colleges have a record of 23 victories, 11 losses and one tie.

Only a few more top intersectional games remain. Arkansas has dates with Fordham and Tulsa; Texas meets Florida, and Texas Christian plays Detroit.

The Texas Aggies are rather openly dickering for another game against some "furriner" in the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day.

Four-Way Tie For Top Place In '150' League

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 29 (AP)—Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, Yale, and Rutgers are in a four-way tie for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League as a result of last week's games.

This is so despite Rutgers' one loss because the team standings are figured on the point basis which will determine the winner of the George Foster Sanford Trophy at the end of the season.

Rutgers got its first setback of the year Saturday at the hands of Yale, 12 to 6. Villanova needed only one touchdown to upset Cornell while Penn was whipping Lafayette 12 to 0. Princeton was idle.

The standings:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Pts.	P.C.
Princeton	2	0	0	4	1.000
Penn	2	0	0	4	1.000
Yale	2	0	0	4	1.000
Rutgers	2	1	0	4	.667
Villanova	1	2	0	2	.333
Cornell	0	3	0	0	.000
Lafayette	0	3	0	0	.000

Passing Improves In National Pro Football League

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Forward passing efficiency in the National Football League rose 3 per cent in last week end's games to bring the aerial average up to last season's record-smashing 42 per cent, statistics for the circuit's seventh week of play revealed yesterday.

With the Washington Redskins continuing to lead in forward passing, scoring, and ground-gaining, the display of aerials kept the league scoring at a record 31 points a game. A total of 561 passes out of 1,357 tosses have been completed by league teams. There have been 68 touchdown passes and the same number by runs.

The Redskins have completed 79 out of 132 for 59 per cent, as compared to 90 out of 218 and 41 per cent for the Philadelphia Eagles.

The undefeated Redskins, Green Bay, and Chicago Bears top the scoring with 167, 137, and 129 points, respectively. They also stand in that order in ground gained with 1,968, 1,926, and 1,664 yards.

Detroit has held its opponents to 65 points in seven games for the best defensive record, while the New York Giants have allowed the enemy only 1,074 yards.

New Jersey Boy Gets Ticket For Brown-Yale Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 29—A year ago, a reporter riding on a trolley from the Yale Bowl to the bus station after the Brown-Yale game became engaged in conversation with a 13-year-old lad, named George Meehan. The reporter learned that George was a resident of Jersey City and was, although lacking any relationship whatsoever with the university, an ardent follower of Brown football.

He had saved his money for the game since the preceding August and after packing his lunch the morning of the game, set out alone for New Haven by bus. Disappointed that Brown had not done better than a tie, he declared, nevertheless, that he would be back in 1940 to see what he hoped would be a Brown win.

Saturday, George will see his second Brown-Yale game, but this time as the guest of the New York Brown Club, it has been announced by Ralph M. Palmer, President of the club. George will drive to the Bowl with Fred A. Forbes, Executive Secretary of the New York Brown Club, and following the game, will meet Coach Tuss McLaughry and the squad.

World Series Money

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Commissioner K. M. Landis revealed last night the division of the World Series baseball pot for the third-place clubs—St. Louis Cardinals and New York Yankees.

The pool for each of the clubs amounted to $20,220.70.

The Yankees cut 32 players in for a full share, $546.59, leaving the remainder for seven other employees of the club.

The Cardinals split full shares of $711.45 between 28 men, splitting the remaining $300 between two other employees.

Tennis at Rollins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Rollins College enters big time tennis this year with the announcement of a new coach, Gordon Apgar, and the enrollment of such nationally known tennis figures as Edward Alloo, Ed Amark, and Pauline Betz, former national women's indoor singles champion.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Result Oct. 28

At Northfield, Vt.: Vermont Freshmen 6, Norwich Freshmen 14.

To Coach at Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill. — Max Garrett, graduate student, has been engaged as University of Illinois fencing coach on a part-time basis.

Garrett competed at the College of the City of New York where he has been serving as assistant coach. In 1939 he won the eastern foils championship, also taking second in sabre and epee events.

Runback Star Changes Style To Pass Game

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 29 (AP)—They're kicking out of bounds these days to keep Nebraska's quiet little Herman Rohrig from bettering his reputation for runbacks, so he's building a new one as one of the year's better football forward passers.

He's tossed a scoring pass against every team he's met this fall and has a better than .500 average with eight completions in 15 throws. Only one of his passes has been intercepted.

His touchdown victims were tough competitors: Minnesota, Indiana and Missouri. He missed the 53 to 2 romp over Kansas—being benched with a bad shoulder.

He pitched three completions in the Huskers march to a score in a 7-to-13 defeat at the hands of Minnesota and a week later provided the 13-to-7 margin of victory over Indiana with two quick ones good for 34 yards.

But his best show was in the second period against Missouri last Saturday when he broke the hearts of the Tigers, themselves quite a passing team, with two lightning shots.

Hermie was in the game then for only three plays—first a 16-yard shot to halfback Walter Luther, second a 32-yard touchdown pass to Luther and third a successful kick for the extra point to give Nebraska a 14-to-0 lead, which as coach Don Faurot of Missouri put it, "meant our jig was up."

Last year Hermie set up a lot of points for Nebraska with his zig-zagging returns of kicks but this year—Indiana, for instance, even kicked out of bounds when Rohrig was in the game.

Red Dutton Will Try Out Young Stars

WINNIPEG, Oct. 29 (AP)—Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton has decided at last that youth must be served, and as a result his New York Americans face the coming National Hockey League campaign with six youngsters, five fresh from the amateurs, holding down regular jobs.

The Amerks for several years were a veritable home for veterans. They did moderately well, too, until last season, when they won only 15 and tied 4 in 48 games to finish sixth. That finally persuaded Dutton he needed some fresh blood to mix with his cagy veterans.

Will Take Time

"It's going to take a little time to break in these kids, but I'm definitely going to string along with them," the pilot says. "They'll be okay once they get in the swing."

Three of the recruits, all up from the amateurs, make up one of his forward lines. Bill Benson, formerly of the Winnipeg Monarchs, is at center, flanked on the left by Bus Wycherley of the Brandon Elks and on the right by Squee Allen, who held down the same post last season with the Riverdale (N. J.) Skeeters of the Eastern United States Amateur League.

Impressive work in training camp won a right wing job for Jack O'Flaherty, up from Toronto Goodyears, who will play on a line with veterans Harvey Jackson, at left wing, and Buzz Boll, who has been shifted to center and has impressed Dutton with his play-making.

Other Newcomers

The other newcomers are defensemen Pete Slobodzian, from Regina, and Pat Egan, the one recruit who has played pro hockey, with the Americans' Springfield (Mass.) farm in the American League. Slobodzian pairs with Charley Conacher, converted from a right wing into a back-liner last winter, and the 22-year-old Egan with 24-year-old Wilf Field, who made the big league grade in 1939-40.

Rounding out the team is a line made up of young Murray Armstrong at center with veterans Tommy Anderson and Lorne Carr on the wings; Johnny Sorrell, spare forward; Hooley Smith, who can fit in at defense and on the forward line, and Earl Robertson, again in goal.

"I'm going to bring up another new line next year, but you can't be too drastic all at once," he says.

More Motorboat Marks Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The regatta circuit of the 1940 motorboat racing season came to a close in the East a month ago, but activity has not yet ended. Two new speed records made in October have been approved by Charles F. Chapman, racing commission secretary of the American Power Boat Assiciation, and additional trial runs are still to be staged at Salton Sea, Calif., next Monday.

A Gold Cup or international 12-litre class boat is officially credited with a 100-mile-an-hour speed for the first time with the racing commission's sanction of the 100.-987 m. p. h. one-mile mark made by Herb Mendelson's Notre Dame of Detroit on Oct. 9.

Pop Cooper, Kansas City, Mo., veteran, lost the 225 hydroplane class one-mile speed toga he has held for the past three years to Chauncey Hamlin's Voodoo, of Buffalo, N. Y., on Oct. 17. Dave Forman drove Voodoo at 88.786 m. p. h. in time trials at Picton, Ont., to erase Cooper's standard of 87.485 miles an hour made with Tops III at Picton in July, 1939. One run of Voodoo was clocked at 89.552 m. p. h.

More than 70 new record certificates have been issued by the racing commission this season, and if water conditions are ideal at Salton Sea this week end, there may be additional speed changes.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Tommy Harmon, Michigan, led National football scoring race with 73 points in four games.

Five Years Ago

John (Dinny) McNamara resigned as Boston College football coach; succeeded by Line Coach Harry Downes.

Thompson Has High Scorers But Defense Is Questionable

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29 (AP)—A new management has high hopes concerning possibilities of Buffalo's new American League hockey club, but no one knows exactly what to expect.

On paper the club looks better than good but General Manager Lou Giffels isn't forgetting "it's a new club"—even to the home arena which is in Buffalo's recently-dedicated $2,700,000 Municipal Auditorium.

"We have plenty of first class players now," Giffels observed, "but we're just starting out."

Roof Fell In

Not since 1936 has Buffalo been represented by a hockey team. The Buffalo club, then in the International-American circuit, was disbanded after the roof of the home arena at Fort Erie, Ont., caved in under the weight of a heavy snowfall.

In forming the new club, one of the first moves by Giffels was to obtain Cecil (Tiny) Thompson, considered one of the best all-time goalies, from the Detroit Red Wings to serve as manager.

Manager Thompson is enthusiastic over the team's prospects—especially with the acquisition of five new players a few days ago.

"I'm sure we're going places in the league this season," is the way Thompson puts it.

Beveridge in Goal

Net-tending duties will be in the capable hands of Billy Beveridge of Ottawa, Ont., formerly with the Montreal Maroons. Manager Thompson will be available for any emergencies.

On the front line, the Bisons will present plenty of goal-getting ability. Among outstanding wingmen, and possible starters, are Tony Hemmerling, who finished third in league scoring last year while with New Haven, Max Bennett, fourth in league scoring while with Syracuse last year, and Bob Gracie, high-scoring National League veteran.

Other front linesmen are Paul Runge, Dede Klein, Gregg Coulson, Charles Mason, Jack Keating, Leroy Goldsworthy, Bill Cunningham, Rusty Waldriff and Bud Rimstad.

Question Mark

Defensively, the club is a question mark, although General Manager Giffels claims he has a "surprise package" in young Art Simmons of Syracuse. He believes Simmons, who played only a few games with Syracuse last year, has the makings of a first rate defenseman.

Also on the squad as defensemen are Harry (Yip) Foster, Ralph (Scotty) Bowman, Bert McInenly, Loren Mercer, Chuck Shannon, who wears shatterproof glasses while on the ice, and Emery Hansen.

Buffalo opens at home against the Cleveland Barons, Nov. 3.

Oscar Vitt Not Surprised

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians closed one of the most bizarre chapters in baseball history yesterday by "firing" Oscar Vitt, the manager whose ouster 12 players demanded in an unprecedented rebellion last June.

Even Vitt was not surprised.

Club president Alva Bradley read Vitt's "discharge" with the terse announcement:

"We have decided not to renew Oscar Vitt's contract."

At his Oakland, Calif., home, Vitt said:

"I can't exactly say that I am surprised. At no time were next year's plans discussed with me and I knew long before the close of the season that unless drastic changes were made it would be impossible for me to work under the present circumstances.

"It doesn't look as though these changes are being made so I am just as well satisfied.

"I made plenty of money for the Indians in the last three years and I have no regrets. Unless I get a job that will pay me well I presume Old Os will just retire.

"Whoever gets the job has my best wishes—also my sympathy."

The club's decision opened wide the field of speculation over a 1941 pilot.

"I am not certain now when or how a new manager will be selected," Bradley said after a directors' meeting. "Perhaps the directors will study the applicants and leave the formal naming to me."

Bradley said he had a long list of applicants, but it was generally believed Bucky Harris, Washington pilot, was being given first consideration. Luke Sewell, Cleveland coach; Roger Peckinpaugh, former Redskin manager, and Mickey Cochrane, former Detroit mentor, also have been mentioned frequently for the role of Manager No. 15 in the Cleveland dynasty. Bradley confirmed last week that he had conferred with Harris and Sewell.

Vitt, who came here in 1938 after piloting Newark to the International League title, brought the Indians home second this year, one game off the pace of the champion Detroit Tigers. The club finished third in his first two seasons.

Vitt was the fifth manager here since Tris Speaker won the city's only pennant with the 1920 team. Jack McAllister, Peckinpaugh, Walter Johnson and Steve O'Neill walked the plank ahead of him.

Pitcher Bob Feller, one of the protesting players, commented at his home in Van Meter, Iowa:

"I hope that everything will be for the best."

Mowers to Take Tiny's Place In Red Wings' Goal

DETROIT, Oct. 29 (AP)—Johnny Mowers, 24-year-old Niagara Falls, Ont., goalie, will have the job of filling Cecil (Tiny) Thompson's boots in the Detroit Red Wing goal during the National Hockey League season about to get under way.

Manager Jack Adams announced Mowers' selection as goalie in naming his 15-man squad for the winter season.

Mowers has played only half a season of professional hockey, going to the Omaha club of the American Association last year after starring for Pontiac in the Michigan-Ontario Amateur League early in the season. Prior to that he played for five years with Niagara Falls in the Ontario Hockey Association.

Other players named by Adams are:

Ebbie Goodfellow, Alex Motter, Jim Orlando, and Jack Stewart, defensemen; Syd Howe, Sid Abel, and Jack Keating, left wings; Kenny Kilrea, Don Grosso, and Roy (Gus) Giesebrecht, centers; Modere Bruneteau, Eddie Wares, and Joe Fisher, right wings, and Cecil Dillon, utility man.

Cyclone Poloists In Sooner Tussels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Only varsity team in action for Iowa State College this week will be the polo squad, which travels to the University of Oklahoma for two matches.

Cyclone riders will play Oct. 31, and Nov. 2, on the Sooner turf.

Promising newcomers among the Iowa State mallet ranks have been pushing the regulars. The new men include William Miller of Jet, Okla., sophomore, William Munson, Lewistown, Ill., junior, and Don Echman, Odebolt, senior.

Col. John Hatch, officer in charge of polo, has mounted Robert Jacobs of Paullina, John Carey of West Liberty, James Kiser of Paullina and Capt. Maurice Boney of Sac City in early matches.

Sport Siftings

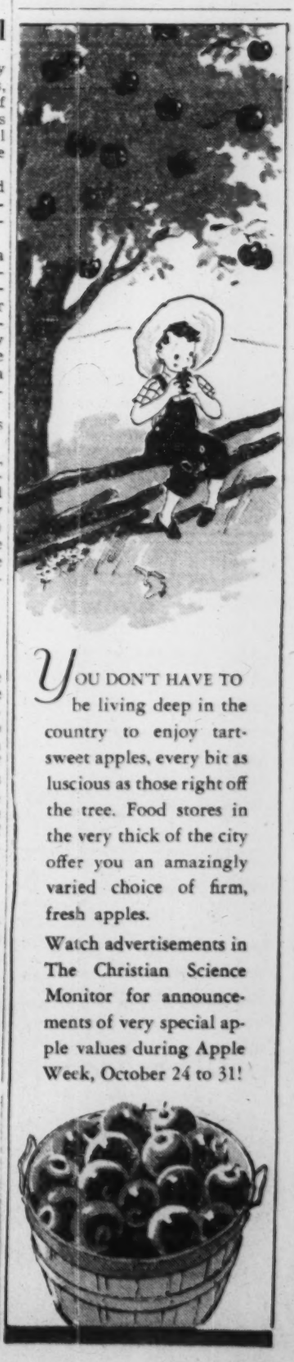
Bob Steuber, 6ft. 2in., end on the Missouri varsity eleven, is the team's musician. He plays the harmonica. He is also a sprinter who runs the 100 in 9.8s. . . . When Oklahoma A. & M., scored 27 points against Oklahoma, it was the biggest number of points the Aggies had ever scored over the Sooners. . . . Johnny Knolla of Creighton is one of the best triple-threat backs in the Missouri Valley Conference.

* * *

The last time Wisconsin won the undisputed football championship of the Big Ten was in 1912. Bill Juneau, a Badger graduate, coached the team. . . . This year's 30-to-12 victory of Iowa over Wisconsin, was the sixth for the Hawkeyes against the Badgers who have won 12. . . . They met for the first time in 1894.

* * *

The Navy football players were a week late in starting their practice this fall; but it looks as if it did not handicap them much when they can beat Princeton 12 to 6. . . . The Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League have used about 780 pucks each season for the past several years. . . . The Detroit Post Office has a team in the Metropolitan Hockey League of that city. Every player is a regular employee of the Post Office department.



YOU DON'T HAVE TO be living deep in the country to enjoy tart-sweet apples, every bit as luscious as those right off the tree. Food stores in the very thick of the city offer you an amazingly varied choice of firm, fresh apples.

Watch advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for announcements of very special apple values during Apple Week, October 24 to 31!

New Plays at Plymouth and Shubert—First of Monday Symphonies

'The White-Haired Boy' Is Satire on Famous Playwright

By L. A. Sloper

The newest theatrical satire, offered under distinguished auspices, was unfolded last evening at the Plymouth Theater. Credited to Charles Martin and Beatrice Kaufman and produced by George Abbott, "The White-Haired Boy" includes in its cast a remarkable assemblage of second-generation representatives of other famous names. These are Keenan Wynn, son of Ed Wynn; Sonya Stokowski, daughter of the Philadelphia conductor, and Judith Abbott, daughter of the producer.

An equally famous personage is the object of the play's fun-making. Advance reports hinted that the victim was a composite of William Saroyan and Clifford Odets, but the first performance seemed to indicate that Mr. Saroyan is the chief target. At least, the Joe Kaporis of the author's imagination is an antic young man who defies social and theatrical conventions, writes short stories and plays that upset the literal-minded, and through these activities wins the awards of both the Pulitzer Committee and the Drama Critics Circle. If Mr. Odets is intended to be included in the party, it must be by means of some rather inconsequential characters of the play.

* * *

Now this sort of satire, or burlesque, is of course very tempting. It has been employed effectively in pieces dealing with motion picture producers and stars, song writers, men of affairs, and (by the Labor Stage) with Mr. Odets. Certainly Mr. Saroyan lends himself to the purposes of the satirist. Yet he constitutes a challenge that is not easy to meet. The difficulty is that, like Gertrude Stein, he is his own pasquinade. How can any cartoon be as amusing as the original?

Mr. Martin and Mrs. Kaufman have contrived some entertaining situations, and some funny lines. Between these situations and these lines there are other passages that are less engaging. The riotous vein of farce is hard to maintain, and when it is mingled with satire on persons or types, the task is still harder. The authors have made a valiant bid, but often their efforts have bogged down. The central theme is embellished with characters and incidents which may be vastly amusing to those who are intimately familiar with the personal activities and associates of the famous playwright or playwrights here lampooned, but which appear to have little relation to the central theme. The result is diffuseness and confusion.

* * *

Mr. Abbott, past master at this sort of fooling, has given the authors all possible aid by his direction, which, most of the way, has his characteristic pace and point. But he has not been able to supply the deficiencies in the play itself.

Keenan Wynn offers a caricature which seems to hit off well the reputed foibles of Mr. Saroyan. Will Lee is an excellent farceur, but just what his stench bombs have to do with the plot is not clear. Philip Loeb's deadpan style is not nourished by his lines. Miss Stokowski is a charming young woman who portrays agreeably a not-too-bright movie star. Florenz Ames brings his practised comedic manner to the part of a conventional stage movie producer. Edith Van Cleve, by the unexaggerated verisimilitude of her "renting hostess," sets off sharply the daffiness of the other characters.

'The White-Haired Boy'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Beginning Monday evening, Oct. 28, 1940, George Abbott presents "The White-Haired Boy," a new comedy by Charles Martin and Beatrice Kaufman, directed by Mr. Abbott, setting by Donald Oenslager. The cast:

Miss Tisch	Ruth T. McDevitt
Pete	Brammer Binder
Shmelka	Will Lee
Earle	Lou Polan
Delivery Man	Robert Griffith
Bessie Bloom	Betty Garde
Hagar Bloom	Curt Conway
Mordecai Somansky	Philip Loeb
Miss Stevens	Edith Van Cleve
Joe Kaporis	Keenan Wynn
Anne	Frances Reid
Tony	Daniel Ocko
Herman Samuels	Paul Mann
Sidney Field	Wyrley Birch
Mr. Penn	Fleming Ward
Dorothy Darling	Sonya Stokowski
Waiter	J. Ascher Smith
Ellerbe	Sellwyn Myers
Sumner Allen	Marshall Bradford
Milton Storm	Florenz Ames
Ancil	Richard Odlin
Mrs. Kaporis	Helen Zelinskaya
Saul Storm	Gregory Robins
Stanley Schneebacher	James Lane
Mr. Meek	Robert J. Mulligan
Mr. Mulaney	Ralph Morehouse
1st Girl Scout	Judith Abbott
2nd Girl Scout	Louise Snyder
3rd Girl Scout	Elaine Ellis
4th Girl Scout	Theresa Keane

Group From 'The White-Haired Boy'

In front are Keenan Wynn and Will Lee, and in the rear, left to right, are Philip Loeb, Edith Van Cleve, Betty Garde, and Curt Conway. The play is now at the Plymouth.

Lucas & Munroe Studio

Ruth Gordon

In "Here Today," comedy at the Copley Theater.

Paean To London Is Repeated

Unity of time and place proved to be achieved in music after a remarkable fashion, when the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, presented a now famous work of Vaughan Williams at the opening of its Monday and Tuesday pairs of concerts at Symphony Hall last evening. The piece is written in a simple and obvious descriptive style, the place being the biggest of cities and time being kept within the 24 hours by means of what in a smaller place would be called the town clock. The title is "London" Symphony, no doubt one of the best liked and up to now most successful orchestral efforts of the modern British school.

No telling what audiences to come may think, but certainly the gathering on this occasion showed zealous interest and gave earnest approval. The work contains devices for seizing attention which may become transparent to later generations, but they serve the present period well, to say the least.

* * *

To begin the wrong way round, the "London" Symphony concludes in an original and impressive way—noiselessly; the last notes all but unheard, and continuing in the imagination of listeners after the conductor's hand has dropped and the baton ceases to signal. Then, to proceed backward to the middle of the composition, there makes itself heard the little strain of melody for solo viola—a thoughtful compliment, indeed, to the most forgotten of men. For if the musical world were to be polled, to learn which should be set down as the most inconspicuous instrument of the orchestra, the viola would in all likelihood receive a majority vote. Few instruments, truly enough, retain their complete individuality in the ensemble when any considerable number get going; perhaps none do save the violin, the cello, the horn, and the harp. The bassoon is nearly lost, and the viola is wholly so. An idea, then, for the composer of the "London" Symphony to exalt the viola for a couple of brief moments, once near the end, and again at the very end, of the slow movement.

Quite allowably, therefore, Vaughan Williams may claim first place among British symphonists of these 'twenties, 'thirties, and 'forties; and yet he must some day "take it" for certain manners that are anything but classic and regular in orchestral practice. When he seeks to be gay, he seems inclined to run matters on the scheme of a park band; and when he wishes to be solemn, he behaves like one playing on the keys and pedals of a cathedral organ. Classic, nevertheless, he remains in purpose; as witness the designations for the four movements of his work.

* * *

In regard to the beginning of Dr. Koussevitzky's program, to say a word about that last, Gluck's Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis" was shaped up for concert performance, according to John N. Burk's notes in the program book, by Richard Wagner. An ending for it, that is to say, was fashioned by that master a little before he wrote and composed "Tristan und Isolde." Ah me! What hack of that day could not have done just as well? But if Wagner lent no great aid to the Overture, possibly the overture gave some help to him. Just a remote hint of the "Tristan" Prelude, no dispute, can be heard there. The so-called Glance Motif was a long time working up among composers before Wagner captured it. Gluck, perhaps, made the first reach.

W. P. T.

'Night of Love'

"Night of Love," which came last night to the Shubert after a brief preliminary engagement at New Haven, is described as a musical play. That is to say, it is a play with songs and an accompanying score, rather than a musical comedy. It has no chorus, and except for an interlude of acrobatic tapping in the last act, which stopped the show last evening, it has no dancing.

Most of the songs fall to Helen Gleason as the prima donna of a European opera house, who has a rival in the company both for the leading part in a new opera and for the attention of the titled impresario. The plot, which is an adaptation by Rowland Leigh of a Continental play by Lili Hatvany, is artificial and turns on a risqué situation. It is in the music that the best part of the entertainment is to be found.

* * *

Miss Gleason sings well the songs written by Robert Stolz, who is probably best known in this country as the composer of "Two Hearts in ¾ Time." Some of them are in the sentimental Viennese style, some in lighter vein. Martha Errolle last evening had the role and the songs of the rival operatic singer, in place of Marjorie Gainsworth.

Marguerite Namara played the part of a retired opera singer whose musical reputation seemed to be of higher standing than her private affairs. John Lodge, as one of the quartet of featured players, was a mysterious admirer of the prima donna. Probably most of the audience guessed the secret of his identity before the prima donna did. For the most part, his is a straight role, but he has one duet in company with Miss Gleason.

* * *

Robert Chisholm as the impresario, Harrison Dowd as accompanist of the prima donna, and Melissa Mason and Jack Blair, who break into the tap dance of the last act, are among the others in the cast.

The settings by Watson Barratt take the audience backstage in the opera house, into the prima donna's dressing room, to a hotel dining room, into the suite of the retired opera singer and the mysterious young man, and to the prima donna's home.

E. F. M.

'Night of Love'

At the Shubert—Musical play produced by the Messrs. Shubert. Rowland Leigh provided the adaptation from a play by Lili Hatvany. Music by Robert Stolz and settings by Watson Barratt. The cast includes:

Madi Linden	Martha Errolle
Rudig	Harrison Dowd
Stage Hand	George Spelvin
Count Albert De Gronac	Robert Chisholm
Nella Vago	Helen Gleason
Andor	Jack Blair
Lisel	Melissa Mason
Marchesa Sangiovani	Marguerite Namara
The Young Man	John Lodge
Tilly	Jann Moore
Waiter	Noel Cravat
Rubero	Frank Hornaday

Midari

Mary Greene

In "A Man From the Band" in the Theater of the Fifteen production at the Peabody Playhouse.

News of the Screen

New York

The seventeenth annual conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, Inc., will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania from Nov. 14-16. The conference subject is "New Frontiers for American Movies." There will be showings of unusual documentary films and—coincident with its New York première on Nov. 13—of Walt Disney's "Fantasia."

* * *

Wallace Beery's next string film for M-G-M will be "Bad Man."

* * *

William Farnum has been signed by Richard A. Rowland to appear in "Cheers for Miss Bishop," starring Martha Scott.

* * *

Evelyn Ankers of the British stage and screen, will appear opposite George Sanders in "Uncensored," film version of Dennison Clift's play, "Scotland Yard." Edmun Gwenn will also have a featured role.

* * *

Louis Gruenberg, composer of the opera, "The Emperor Jones," and of more than 40 other works, has been signed to write the musical score for the Loew-Lewin film, "Flotsam," starring Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan, and Frances Dee under John Cromwell's direction.

* * *

"For Whom the Bell Tolls," latest novel of Ernest Hemingway, has been bought by Paramount for a reported price of more than $100,000, said to be the highest sum ever paid for motion picture rights.

* * *

William Powell's and Myrna Loy's next co-starring film, according to M-G-M, will be "Mr. Co-Ed," Jack Conway will direct.

Mid-Week Radio Prospects

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Politics, in mid-week radio, move into higher gear, with speeches by the major candidates and their principal supporters; Lowell Thomas retails more about the legendary figure of Lawrence of Arabia; the national corn husking contest will be aired; and movie stars will launch another aid to Britain's campaign.

Tonight

Political, features:

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, and Representative Marvin Jones, of Texas, for Democratic National Committee; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Alfred E. Smith, Democrats for Willkie Committee; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Wendell Willkie, from Louisville, Ky.; CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Roundtable discussions, "Occupational Deferment in Selective Service for New England," conducted by Lieut.-Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks, Co-ordinator for New England Area State Advisors, WBZ, 11:30.

Variety:

"Fibber McGee and Molly" to visit Notre Dame-Army football game, with usual complications; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Lowell Thomas to tell about Lawrence of Arabia, Vernon Dalhart, who wrote "The Prisoner's Song," among guests of "We the People"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Ken Murray, comedian; Kenny Baker, tenor; Jimmy Wallington and Harlow Wilcox, announcers; Dave Broekman's Orchestra, in "The Parade of Stars"; WAAB, 6:15, WBZ, 9:35.

Drama:

"No Married Men," comedy, in "First Nighter" period; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Quiz:

John Mason Brown, theater critic, and Oscar Levant, to be with regular panel of "Information Please"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Music:

Vivaldi-Franko's Concerto Grosso, Op. 3, No. 11; Ireland's "Concerto Pastorale" and Moor's Serenade, Op. 16, scheduled by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Symphonic Strings" program; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Wednesday

Political:

Senator Robert A. Taft, from East Liverpool, Ohio, for Republican National Committee; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

President Roosevelt, from Washington, D. C., for Democratic National Committee; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Features:

National Corn Husking Contest, from Sheridan Township, near Davenport, Iowa; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Interviews with Marjorie Gainsworth, soprano, and John Lodge, actor and brother of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., members of the "Night of Love" company in Boston, by Priscilla Fortescue; WBZ, 1:15.

Variety:

Fred Allen to introduce Andy Stinis, aerial sky writer, whose visit was postponed by Presidential speech last week, among other regular features; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Eddie Cantor to introduce "Mr. Guffy," chronic grumbler, also postponed by speech last week, among other regular features; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Quiz:

Gloria Jean of the movies to join the "Quiz Kids" group; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Thursday

Political:

Wendell Willkie, from Camden, N. J., for Republican National Committee, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Alfred E. Smith, from Boston, Mass., Democrats for Willkie Committee, Colonial-WAAB, 8:30.

Herbert Hoover, from Lincoln, Neb., for Republican National Committee, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

"Hollywood's Salute to the President," with Pat O'Brien, master of ceremonies, also music, skits and talks, with Walter Huston, Henry Fonda, "Groucho" Marx, Hugh Herbert, Dorothy Lamour, Sally Eilers, Andy Devine, and others, for Democratic National Committee; CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Drama:

"Henry Aldrich" runs afoul of the law in a Halloween prank, "Aldrich Family"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Variety:

"Vox Pop" boys to visit a party attended by Tyrone Power, Annabella, and Mrs. Patia Power, given by Junior League in Cincinnati, for "Bundles for Britain" campaign; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Music:

Ray Heatherton to sing Rodgers and Hart's "Where or When" and "Annie Laurie"; Frances Langford to sing "Blueberry Hill" and "Only Forever," in Ray Paige's "Musical Americana" program, NBC-Blue-WBZ; 10:30.

Carol Bruce

Soloist of Ben Bernie's Musical Quiz on Tuesdays, WBZ.

Dance Notes

Argentinita and her Spanish dancers and musicians, who will appear in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 8, and Saturday afternoon, Nov. 9, will give two different programs. The list for Saturday afternoon follows:

Orgia	Turina
Triana ("Iberia" suite)	Albeniz
Rapsodia Valenciana (Jota)	Moreno
Three Gypsy Dances	Popular
Segovianes	Gombao
Farruca (Guitar solo)	Popular
Five Variations of "El Vito"	Infante
Dance From "La Revoltosa"	Chapi
Three Spanish School Dances	
Scenes From Old Madrid	Ocon and Chueca
Jota de Alcaniz	Font
Sevillanas (18th c.)	Garcia Lorca
Sevillanas "Corraleras"	Popular
Bolero From "Dona Francisquite"	Vives
Zoronge Gitano	Garcia Lorca
Zapateado	Turina
Allegro de Concierto (piano solo)	Granados
Asturias	Torner-Navarro

* * *

An additional box office for tickets for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, which comes to the Boston Opera House next week, will be opened at the Wilbur Theater, beginning Thursday morning. The uptown office on the second floor of the Pierce Building in Copley Square will remain open from 9 to 6 daily this week. No tickets will be on sale at the Boston Opera House until next Monday, the opening day of the engagement.

* * *

Irving Deacon will give a lecture at the Public Library at 11 a. m. Friday on the five new ballets to be presented next week by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. The lecture, which will be open to the public without charge, is under auspices of the Institute of Modern Art, which is sponsoring the opening performance of the ballet Monday night.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Colonial—
"Twelfth Night," starring Helen Hayes and Maurice Evans. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—
"Here Today," by George Oppenheimer. Starring Ruth Gordon. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"A Man From the Band," comedy by Martha Pittenger, presented by the Theater of the Fifteen. 8:30. (357 Charles Street.) (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"The White-Haired Boy," by Charles Martin and Beatrice Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Musical Play

Shubert—
"Night of Love," with Helen Gleason, John Lodge, Marjorie Gainsworth, Marguerite Namara and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Brigham Young—Frontiersman," with Tyrone Power. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "French Without Tears," Ray Milland. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Moon Over Burma," with Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston and Preston Foster. 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 10:05. "World in Flames." 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. "Wendell Willkie. Information Please." 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"Too Many Girls," with Lucille Ball and Richard Carlson. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

Kenmore—
"It's a Date," Deanna Durbin. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "One Million B. C." 1:20, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Knute Rockne, All American," with Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias, Lucille Fairbanks and Ernest Truex. 11:45 a. m., 2:40 5:35 8:25.

Modern—
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Howards of Virginia" with Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 11 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 10. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern and Roland Young. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5:05, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Moon Over Burma," with Dorothy Lamour, Robert Preston and Preston Foster. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:10, 9:45. "World in Flames." 10:25 a. m., 12:55 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Lady in Question." Rita Hayworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Who Is Guilty." Ben Lyon. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

Scollay—
"Wyoming," with Wallace Beery. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," Britain's Royal Air Force," "Cruising With the U. S. Coast Guard," "Tourist Attractions in Florida," "Believe It or Not," Robert Ripley, "Moments of Charm," Latest Newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Howards of Virginia," with Cary Grant and Martha Scott. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. "Dulcy," with Ann Sothern and Roland Young. 1:40, 5:10, 8:30.

Telepix—
"March of Time's, Royal Air Force," "Color Cruise to Hawaii," "Lew Lehr Comedy," "Varsity Vanities," 2 cartoons and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Spy Bureau." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Hell Below," with Robert Young. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Four Sons," 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." 9, 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Dance, Girl, Dance," Louis Hayward and Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 4:45, 8:20. "Brigham Young — Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Family Next Door," Hugh Herbert. "Code of the Streets." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Plowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 2 and 8.
Regent: "New Moon." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Girls of the Road." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Martha Raye. "I Was an Adventuress." Richard Greene and Zorina. 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. "Captain Caution." 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Pier 13." Lynn Bari. 4:30, 8:05. "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," "Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:30, 6, 9:35.

Brookline Village: "Chan at the Wax Museum." 1:35, 5:07, 8:19. "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers. 3:08, 6:20, 9:32.
Cleveland Circle: "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Dance, Girl, Dance." Maureen O'Hara and Ralph Bellamy. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. "One Crowded Night." 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 7:45.
University: "Hired Wife." Rosalind Russell. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "March of Time." 2:40, 5:55, 9:25. "Argentine Nights." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Pride and Prejudice." Greer Garson. "Grand Ole Opry." 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 1:27, 9:27. "Captain Caution." 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "Gangs of Chicago," "I Married Adventure." 2, 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Lucky Partners." Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 3:20, 9:30. "Captain Caution." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. 3:11, 9:26. "Men Against the Sky." 1:50, 8:05.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Young People." Shirley Temple. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Great McGinty," 3:02, 7, 9:45. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 1:50, 8:33.
Park: "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." "Bing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "The Man I Married." Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. 3:15, 9:15. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:53, 7:53.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sporting Blood." Roland Young. "Public Deb. No. 1." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "All This, and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. 2:30, 8:15. Also short subjects.

MALDEN — Granada: "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:45, 6, 9:10. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.
Mystic: "Babies for Sale." Rochelle Hudson and Glenn Ford. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "Captain Caution." Victor Mature and Bruce Cabot. 3:25, 8:25.
Maplewood: "He Stayed for Breakfast." Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. "Captain is a Lady." 1:45 and 7.
Orpheum: "Susan and God." Joan Crawford and Fredric March. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 3, 9. "Dance, Girl, Dance." 1:50, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Safari" and "Gambling on the High Seas." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "I Love You Again." William Powell and Myrna Loy. "We Who Are Young." 2 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Sporting Blood." Robert Young. "Turnabout." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Boom Town." Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Great McGinty." "Young People." Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Sporting Blood." Ronald Colman. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman." Tyrone Power. Linda Darnell and Dean Jagger. "Public Deb. No. 1." George Murphy and Brenda Joyce.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Dance, Girl, Dance." L. Hayward. "One Crowded Night."
Strand: "House Across the Bay." George Raft. "The Lady in Question." Brian Aherne.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "Courageous Dr. Christian." 2 and 7:45.
Capitol: "I Love You Again." "Mystery Sea Raiders." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "All This, and Heaven too." Bette Davis. "Hidden Gold." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Maryland." Walter Brennan. "Phantom Raiders." Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Comin' Round the Mountain." 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Return of Frank James." Henry Fonda. "Millionaires in Prison." 3 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45 and 6:30.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "The Great McGinty." Brian Donlevy. 3:30, 9. "Half a Sinner." 2:00, 7:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sea Hawk." Errol Flynn. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2-11.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "My Favorite Wife." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "South of Pago Pago." Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "You Can't Fool Your Wife." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "I Love You Again." Myrna Loy and William Powell. "Cavalcade of Academy Awards." 2:30 and 7:45. Daily except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Great McGinty." "Young People." Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "He Stayed for Breakfast." Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 3:26, 8. "Queen of the Mob." Ralph Bellamy. 2:15, 6:52, 9:46.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • TONIGHT, 8:30 • 1 WEEK ONLY
A GEORGE ABBOTT PRODUCTION
THE WHITE-HAIRED BOY
A MADCAP COMEDY
by CHARLES MARTIN & BEATRICE KAUFMAN
Prices: Eves., $2.75, 2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 85c, 55c
Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $2.20, 1.65, 1.10, 85c, 55c

SHUBERT TONIGHT, 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
Thrilling Stars, Glorious Songs, Hilarious Fun!
NIGHT OF LOVE
New Musical Play • Score by Robert Stolz
Helen Gleason • John Lodge • Martha Errolle
with Marguerite Namara and others
EVES. $3.30 to $1.10; MATS. WED. 55c to $2.20; SAT. 55c to $2.75, Tax Incl.

WILBUR • NEXT MON. — SEATS THURS.
FLORA ROBSON
in LADIES in RETIREMENT
Estelle Winwood, Isabel Elsom and Patrick O'Moore
Eves. $2.75-1.10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. $2.20-1.10

PLYMOUTH • NEXT MON.—Seats Thurs.
ALDRICH AND MYERS Present
"The Clown Prince of Laughter"
JOE E. BROWN
(IN PERSON)
In RING LARDNER'S Famous Comedy
"ELMER THE GREAT"
WITH A CAST OF 24
Eves. $2.75 to 55c; Thurs. Mat. 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20

COPLEY • 2 Weeks • TONIGHT, 8:30
Only MAT. TOM'W
RUTH GORDON
"HERE TODAY"
By GEORGE OPPENHEIMER
With a Distinguished Broadway Cast
Eves.: 55c to 2.20. Mats. 55c to 1.65. Tax Incl.

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE | Phone Com. 4420 | Eves. 8:30 | Mats. 2:30
LIFE WITH FATHER
WITH
Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Eves. $1.—$2.50. Wed. Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
SEATS ALSO AT FILENE'S AND JORDAN'S

Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
TOO MANY GIRLS
LUCILLE BALL
RICH. CARLSON
ANN MILLER
• CO-HIT •
BABY SANDY
SANDY GETS HER MAN
Latest "INFORMATION PLEASE"

LOEW'S STATE and ORPHEUM
25c Till 1:00 plus Tax
CARY GRANT • MARTHA SCOTT
in "THE HOWARDS OF VIRGINIA"
Also: 'DULCY' Ann Sothern

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY NOW
Dorothy Lamour—Robert Preston
"MOON OVER BURMA"
Also: "WORLD IN FLAMES"

CONT. FROM 11:30 A.M.
KENMORE
777 BEACON ST. NEAR KENMORE SQ.
Deanna DURBIN IT'S A DATE
MAT. 20c EVE. 30c
Also — ONE MILLION B. C.

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Pat O'Brien
"KNUTE ROCKNE ALL AMERICAN"
Also "Calling All Husbands"

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave., New York City
GARY COOPER
THE WESTERNER
ON GREAT STAGE: "In the Mood"—produced by Russell Markert
Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

DON AMECHE • BETTY GRABLE • CARMEN MIRANDA
'Down Argentine Way'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment." N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
Jane PICKENS
Dave APOLLON
DeMARCOS BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed., Sat. and Election Day—$1.10 to $2.75

"A production of modern enchantments." —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
with 100 world-renowned ice-skating stars and JOE COOK
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center CO 5-5474
Evs. incl. Sundays, 8:40—$1.10 to $2.75.
Wed. & Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20. No Monday Perfs.

Commerce and Finance

NICB Finds Total Employment Highest Since October, 1929

Business and Industry

Youngstown $45,000,000 Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Smith, Barney & Co. are head of an underwriting group of 80 members offering to the public $45,000,000 first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds, Series D, of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. The bonds, priced at 103, will mature on Nov. 1, 1960.

This issue is a part of a refunding program in connection with which the company recently arranged for the private sale to 12 commercial banks of $10,500,000 of one-to-seven-year serial debentures at par, such debentures carrying interest rates of 0.40 to 2.10 per cent.

To Redeem Bonds

Proceeds from the sale of the new first mortgage bonds, as well as from the sale of the serial debentures, will be applied toward the redemption at 104 of the $55,500,000 of first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, Series C, outstanding.

Net proceeds to the company on the 3¼ per cent bonds, after deducting expenses, are estimated at $45,251,800. Underwriting discounts and commissions on the offering will amount to $900,000, or 2 per cent.

Beginning with 1948 the sinking fund on the new first mortgage bonds will retire $1,500,000 of them each year to and including Nov. 1, 1959. A total of $20,500,000 of one-to-seven-year serial notes and debentures call for the repayment of $3,000,000 in each of the next six years and $2,500,000 in 1947. Thus a total of $38,500,000 of indebtedness is to be paid off by the maturity of the first mortgage bonds. This is without taking into account the $20,000,000 convertible 4 per cent debentures which become due on Sept. 1, 1948.

The new series D 3¼s are to be redeemable at 106 before Nov. 1, 1941, and at a graduated scale downward thereafter to Nov. 1, 1958, after which they are callable at par. For the sinking fund they will be redeemable at prices ranging from 102 before Nov. 1, 1948, to par after Nov. 1, 1958.

Earnings Decline

The consolidated balance sheet of the company and subsidiaries as of August 31, 1940, lists total current assets of $91,747,128, as compared with total current liabilities of $17,718,432. Net property account was $142,309,853.

The consolidated income account shows net profit of $4,306,952 for the eight months ended August 31, 1940, after interest, amortization, depreciation and depletion and provision for federal taxes. In the calendar year 1939, net profit was $5,004,484.

[Complete list of underwriters was published in the financial section Oct. 22].

Great Western Stock Purchase Called 'Wasteful'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Railroad Finance Committee asserted that a 1931 purchase of more than $3,000,000 of Kansas City Southern Railway stock by the Chicago Great Western Railroad constituted a "wasteful speculation by a railroad already on the brink of bankruptcy."

"Legislation is urgently needed," the committee said in one of a series of reports, "to end such wastes of railroad money in outside stock adventures."

The committee said that Alleghany Corporation and Bremo Corporation played the major roles in the stock purchase. The former was the top holding company in the Van Sweringen railroad system while the latter controlled the Great Western.

"As the result of demand loans previously made out of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad treasury," the committee said, "the Alleghany interests held the Bremo interests in a financial vise, and the latter controlled the Chicago Great Western.

"Thus, when Alleghany wanted to get rid of its Kansas City Southern holdings, and at the same time retain a leverage on them, it was in a position to unload the stock on a vassal railroad.

"The price was excessive, the terms burdensome, and the whole transaction unsound and improvident."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

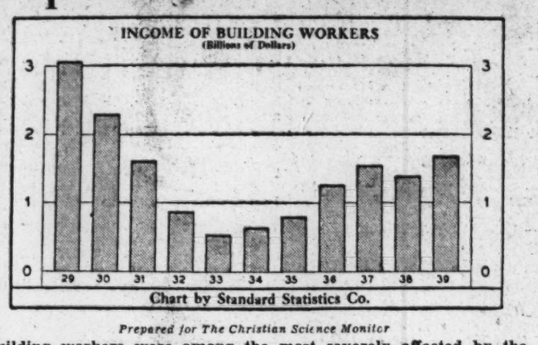
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 12
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 12
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

Income of Building Workers Expected to Show Marked Rise



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Building workers were among the most severely affected by the depression, and their income is still far under the 1929 level. A marked improvement is now expected, however, in line with the improved outlook for the construction industry.

Ruling on U. S. Defense Construction Depreciation Provisions Are Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury ruled that only construction which actually takes place after June 10 could qualify for the accelerated depreciation provisions for national defense plant expansion under the recently enacted second revenue act.

This means, officials said in explaining newly issued regulations under the act, that rapid amortization for income tax purposes could not be claimed for any part of a building constructed prior to June 10 although the whole building was used for defense emergency production.

The law provides that the whole cost of construction certified by the defense commission and the army or the navy as emergency building may be charged off against income for income tax purposes over a five-year period. This amortization may be accelerated even further if the emergency period should be terminated earlier by the President, or if the emergency use of the plant should end in less than five years.

Industry need not use the accelerated depreciation, however, and is free to use the normal depreciation covering the ordinary life of buildings and equipment if it chooses.

Officials said that the Treasury had given the broadest possible interpretation to the law, and that once a company had qualified expansion for the amortization provisions it could not lose the advantage of such accelerated depreciation. A company may switch from normal depreciation to rapid depreciation and back again, with the possibility that it could return a second time to rapid depreciation if the emergency period should be terminated unexpectedly.

A tax official explained that the advantages of the law were available to industry in previous legislation, but that the new act assured them in advance that they could be obtained "without fighting."

Curtiss-Wright To Build Largest Plant in Midwest

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corporation's St. Louis airplane division, which has been awarded $70,000,000 in government contracts, announced plans for construction of the largest aircraft manufacturing plant in the Middle West.

The building, covering 1,200,000 square feet, or more than 27 acres, will be erected on the site of the present plant at Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport, where additional acreage has been leased from the city.

It was reported the plant and its equipment would cost $10,000,000.

Ground will be broken in the near future and the building will be rushed to completion in the late spring or early summer of 1941. When placed in full production, the plant will employ 12,000 persons.

The company's national defense contracts include orders for an undisclosed number of troop and cargo planes of a design similar to the new 36-passenger Curtiss-Wright transport, and for a number of new army and navy aircraft types on which no information has been released by the Government.

Operations in the present plant, where 2,000 men are employed, will not be halted during construction of the new factory.

Southern California Busy With Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With more than $1,000,000,000 in aircraft business now in sight for Southern California plants, various factories in the Southland will be employing upward of 100,000 workers by the middle of next year, a survey of this area's biggest defense industry reveals.

Orders received during the last few days skyrocketed unfilled orders to new high records, with approximately 15,000 planes in the program.

Douglas Aircraft Corp., with plants at Santa Monica and Long Beach, has just received an order for $141,320,610 worth of fighting planes, boosting that company's backlog to $400,000,000. The latest order was for 1,500 twin-engined attack-bombers.

North American Aviation reports a record backlog of $225,000,000. Consolidated Aircraft Corporation has accumulated orders totaling $225,000,000. Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and Vega Airplane Co. have $211,500,000 in contracts; Vultee Aircraft, $90,000,000; Northrop Aviation, $20,000,000; Ryan Aeronautical, $10,000,000.

"Total defense is more than airplanes, factories and machines," declared Donald Douglas in discussing the personnel problems involved in stepping up the industry in this area. "A backlog of well-trained workers is a prime asset for our national security and we as an industry are devoting our efforts toward training and supplying manpower as well as aerial gun and bomb power."

Every aircraft manufacturer and leader in the industry has enlisted in a mighty drive to train young men as technical workers to cope with the nation's demand for thousands of planes that will be its first line of defense.

Crosley Corp. Loss

CINCINNATI (AP) — Crosley Corp. reported a net loss of $509,910 for the first nine months of 1940, against a profit of $158,376 for the like 1939 period. A profit of $96,661 had been reported for the first half of this year.

Jobless Total Down Sharply To 6,829,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—As the national defense program moved into higher gear, total unemployment in the United States dropped from 7,698,000 in August to 6,829,000 in September, a decrease of 11 per cent, according to a preliminary estimate prepared by the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board, out today.

September's sharp decline brought the total number of jobless to the lowest level since October, 1937, and marked a drop of 1,363,000 since September, 1939.

The survey reports that the value of new orders received by manufacturers in September rose sharply as a result of the placing of large defense contracts, exceeding the order peak established immediately after the outbreak of war in Europe. The Conference Board's seasonally adjusted index of new orders recorded a gain of 17 per cent in August, the greatest advances occurring in the railroad equipment, machinery, office equipment, textile and boot and shoe industries. More moderate increases were reported by the building equipment, clothing, lumber and housefurnishings industries.

Total employment, the report said, mounted to 48,404,000 in September, the highest level reached since October, 1929, when employed workers numbered 49,033,000. During the ensuing 11-year interval, however, the Conference Board estimates that the total labor force has increased by more than 6,500,000.

As the national defense program got under way, normal seasonal trends in employment were upset in manufacturing and construction, where there were gains of 348,000 and 68,000, respectively. The increase in agriculture of 307,000 persons was much greater than normal for the season, it was added. The emergency labor force, represented by the Work Projects Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps, decreased by 40,000 from August to September, to a total of 1,967,000.

West Coast Advertisers Told Outlook For Increased Business Is Excellent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEL MONTE, Calif.—Among the important subjects considered at the Pacific Council, American Association of Advertising Agencies here was the effect of war on business and advertising.

The session was told that the prospects of increased business for the next 12 months is "excellent" and that many lines of business "will be stimulated to capacity production" in an analysis by Donald M. Hobart, head of the Commercial Research Division of The Curtis Publishing Company.

Rise In Earnings

"In spite of heavier taxes and contemplated profit limitations, under the excess profits tax bill, earnings will probably increase faster than taxes," he declared. "Stimulation will be provided to those industries which in the past have been the mainsprings of prosperity in the United States.

"The coming period wil create new markets which could not be exploited profitably before. Many products will be able to establish themselves in the minds of the consuming public. There will be an increase in the skill of American workmen, much of which was lost during the period of depression. This rehabilitation of the labor force cannot help but increase desires for goods of all types. The increased volume of business will increase national income and also revenues available to the government at a given rate of taxation."

Among unfavorable factors, Mr. Hobart said "we may expect loss of operating efficiency, lost motion, increased waste and other indicators of programs carried out without adequate planning. This is a serious matter for business because it means higher unit production costs and may lead to an ascending spiral of higher prices and inflation.

Lower Living Standard

"We must keep in mind that rearmament is not one of the basic industries of the country, that economically it results in a net loss to our society and that eventually we must expect a lowered standard of living to pay for the excesses of this period."

Increased government interference and increased tax burdens also were visualized by Mr. Hobart who said "in addition American business will be called upon to carry the burden of social gains made during the last seven years."

Westinghouse Net For 9 Months Is 61 P. C. Over 1939

MANSFIELD, Ohio (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. earnings increased to $14,583,328 in the nine months ended Sept. 30, a 61 per cent gain over $9,069,811 in the comparable 1939 period, A. W. Robertson, Chairman announced.

This equalled $5.54 a share on common stock after preferred dividend requirements, against $3.42 in the first nine months of 1939.

The earnings were computed after provision for excess profits taxes.

Unfilled orders on hand at the end of September totaled $151,665,857, or 160 per cent more than $58,337,790 a year ago.

Orders booked in the first nine months amounted to $261,535,733, or 70 per cent ahead of $153,967,777 in the comparable 1939 period.

Directors authorized a dividend of $1 a share on common stock, payable Nov. 30 to holders of record Nov. 8. A similar amount was paid in August.

Los Angeles Found Second Highest in 1940 Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With a permit valuation of $43,598,737, this city was second only to New York in building construction during the first seven months of 1940, and in the field of residential construction, women personally supervised 92 per cent of the construction, according to a survey conducted by the Building Contractors' Association of California.

Commenting on the discovery of the tremendous part that women are playing in the construction industry nowadays, George Pickering, Association president said, "not so many years ago the husband was the person who gave final approval on home construction. Today, the wife is the foreman on the job and contractors have trained themselves to do business with her. This new trend is in a large way directly responsible for many of the outstanding innovations and modernization ideas that have been incorporated in home building in California in recent years."

Los Angeles building permits in August totaled $6,805,613, the highest figure since May of last year, and 14 per cent ahead of July, 1940.

Business Machines' Earnings Are Lower

NEW YORK—Net earnings of International Business Machines Corporation for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1940, were equal to $8,958,779, subject to year-end adjustments and after deducting $1,479,455 blocked foreign net profits, and before providing for federal taxes. They compare with net earnings for the corresponding 1939 period of $8,237,695, after deducting $855,000 blocked foreign net profits applicable to that period.

After providing for estimated Federal taxes, including the additional taxes and excess profits tax under the Second Revenue Act of 1940 (which amount to approximately $786,000), net income for the first nine months of 1940 was $6,011,779, equivalent to $6.69 a share on 898,178 no par capital shares outstanding. It compares with net income for the corresponding 1939 period of $6,590,695, or $7.70 a share on 855,408 shares then outstanding.

New Issue Planned

WASHINGTON—Chefford Master Manufacturing Co., Inc., of Fairfield, Illinois, manufacturer of automotive parts and accessories, has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington covering an offering of 82,625 shares of common stock of the par value of $4 per share. The company manufactures over 1,000 different items, 85 per cent of which it produces from raw materials.

New System to Aid Interstate Movement of Defense Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—A system designed to facilitate the interstate movement of workers in defense industries has been put into operation by the United States Employment Service of the Social Security Board.

To carry on the work the board established 13 regional clearance offices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, Birmingham, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Austin, Texas, San Francisco, Seattle and Denver.

Plan Worked Out

These offices will be control points for interstate clearance of orders for workers in aircraft, tank construction, arms and ammunition manufacture and other defense activities. The regional offices will not accept applications from job seekers or carry out placements. These activities and the interstate clearance of non-defense workers will continue to be in the hands of state services.

The system, officials said, also should tend to discourage migrations of workers to places where there were no jobs for them.

In addition, there were these other developments related to defense:

The Economic Outlook, publication of the CIO, said that giving priority to defense production would injure labor's welfare if there was "transfer of men and plant facilities from production of consumers' goods to the production of arms."

If total wages increase while consumer goods production remains stable, the Outlook said, "a larger amount of money becomes available to buy a smaller amount of goods. Result—rapid cost-of-living rises and falling real wages."

Conference Nov. 12

It declared that in view of existing unemployment there was no need for workers in consumer goods industries to be turned to armament production.

Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer representative on the defense commission, said that leaders of 75 wholesale trade groups had been invited to a conference here Nov. 12 on defense problems and price policies.

Sidney Hillman, labor member of the defense commission, announced that efforts would be made to bring back into production the idle plants of "ghost towns"—communities where industries have been stagnant for many years. First efforts, he said, will be concentrated in Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Leon Henderson, defense commissioner in charge of price stabilization, said surveys had been made of costs and prices of pig iron and that informal conferences would be held this week with producers.

Railroads Operating Income in 9 Months Increase 23.8 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that class one railroads of the United States had net railway operating income of $440,433,552 in the first nine months of 1940.

This compared with net railway operating income of $355,716,008 in the first nine months of 1939 or a gain of 23.8 per cent and with $648,115,287 in the corresponding period of 1930.

The association said net railway operating income in the first nine months this year was at the annual rate of return of 2.36 per cent on the railroads' property investment, compared with 1.91 per cent in the first nine months of 1939 and 3.44 per cent in the same period of 1930.

Class One railroads in September this year had net railway operating income of $74,193,237 or 2.48 per cent on investment compared with $86,529,622 or 2.9 per cent in September, 1939, and $102,852,390 or 3.39 per cent in September, 1930.

Gross operating revenues for the first nine months of 1940 totaled $3,125,855,174 compared with $2,826,079,851 for the same period in 1939, and $4,035,083,343 for the first nine months of 1930.

Gross operating revenues in September totaled $382,603,351 compared with $381,117,884 in September, 1939, and $462,209,448 in September, 1930.

Corporate Earnings Reported in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports issued during the week showing profits per common share included:

	1940	1939
Air Reduction	$ 2.62	$ 3.50
Allis-Chalmers	.68	.53
American Radiator	.21	.13
Commi. Investment Trust	1.19	1.17
General Cable	.67	....
General Foods	.55	.84
Glenn L. Martin	.48	.50
M. A. Hanna	.74	.54
Jones & Laughlin	3.35	.17
Lone Star Cement	.95	1.00
Natl. Biscuit	.33	.41
Natl. Distillers	.37	.51
Phillips Petroleum	.54	.38
Procter & Gamble	.69	1.06
Remington Rand	.18	....
Savage Arms	2.09	.92
Shell Union Oil	.21	.31
Texas Gulf Sulphur	.72	.45
Union Carbide	1.19	.92
Wm. Wrigley Jr.	1.00	1.12
9 Months Ended Sept. 30		
American Home Products	3.85	3.83
American Steel Foundries	1.75	.16
Chrysler	7.06	7.22
Corn Products Ref.	1.89	2.28
Household Finance	5.45	5.25
Intl. Business Machines	6.69	7.70
Hudson Bay Mining	1.49	1.32
Otis Elevator	1.13	1.06
Texas Corp.	3.10	1.61
Walworth	.35	....
Quarter Ended Sept. 30		

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Blank & Stoller

Charles A. Tattersall

Elected a Vice-President of Niagara Hudson Power Corp. Mr. Tattersall has been connected with Niagara Hudson for 32 years. He has been Secretary of the corporation which position he will retain.

Bank Loans Increase $24,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that banks had extended recent broad increases in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans through the fourth consecutive week.

In 101 leading cities, the gain in the week ended Oct. 23 was $24,000,000. In the last four weeks the gain in these cities has amounted to $171,000,000.

1940 Building May Be 10 P. C. Ahead of 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Continued gains in defense construction until the end of the year are likely to boost total construction awards for 1940 to a figure 7 to 10 per cent greater than 1939, F. W. Dodge Corporation said.

Barring a rapid rise in building costs, the company also expects construction activities to hold a fast pace in 1941.

"In addition to continued defense construction projects in 1941," said Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President in charge of statistics and research, "increased industrial activity and employment are likely to stimulate increased demand for private building."

In the first nine months of 1940, total construction volume was the largest since 1931 and residential building activity the greatest since 1929. The dollar volume of construction contracts awarded in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $2,784,352,000, a gain of 5½ per cent over the corresponding period of 1939.

The increase came largely in the third quarter, the company said, when the defense program swelled contracts to a figure 24 per cent greater than the same period a year ago.

Principal gains for the nine months were residential building, $125,000,000; manufacturing building, $114,000,000, and commercial building, $50,000,000. Chief declines were public and institutional buildings, $94,000,000, and heavy engineering construction, $45,000,000.

In September, the company said, residential building contracts continued practically on a level with August, which was the biggest month since July, 1929. Non-residential building was 23 per cent greater than the same month a year ago.

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162 CANAL ST. Near North Station
CHARLESTOWN City Square
CLEVELAND CIRCLE 1912 Beacon St., cor. Ayer Rd.
50 ESSEX ST. Cor. of Harrison Ave.
171 HARVARD AVE. Between Commonwealth and Brighton Aves.
248 HUNTINGTON AVE. Opp. Symphony Hall
KENMORE SQ. 542 Commonwealth Ave. 544 Commonwealth Ave., cor. of Brookline Ave.
MATTAPAN Cor. Cummins Highway and River St.
231 NORTHERN AVE. At Fish Pier
SOUTH BOSTON 474 W. Broadway, near Dorchester St.
SOUTH STATION 179 Summer St., near cor. of Federal St.
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October 29, 1940.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	470,640
1940 volume to date	166,207,365
1939 volume to date	223,376,898

Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Demand for steels and scattered industrial specialties contrasted with indifference in most other departments of today's stock market.

Metal issues edged upward in fairly lively dealings after a notably mixed start. Activity later slackened but prices generally were irregularly higher near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Notwithstanding confusing war shifts in the Balkans, brokers suggested, the feeling seemed to persist among traders and investors that business was sufficiently good at home to offset foreign complications. Wall Street opinions on election trends and taxes varied.

Stocks getting up fractions to a point or so at one time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Pennsylvania and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit.

Behind occasionally were U. S. Gypsum, Union Carbide, Cerro de Pasco, International Nickel, N. Y. Central, American Can and Dow Chemical.

Supported in the curb were American Cyanamid "B," Bath Iron Works, Electric Bond & Share and Niagara Hudson Power.

Bonds Advance

Domestic corporate bonds pointed generally higher today as some foreign issues came under pressure.

Going into the final hour small gains outnumbered declines in most sections of the list except among the dollar issues most directly affected by the latest spread of the European war.

At sharp variance with the main trend in the overseas group was a 5-point rise in Poland 7s on sale of 10 bonds.

With traders weighing the chances of general extension of the Italian-Greek conflict throughout the Balkans, lower prices came out for Bulgarian 7½s and 7s, Japan 6½s, Canada 4s, Australian 4½s, and Brazil 6½s of '26-'57. Italian Government 7s stayed around the previous close and Milan 6½s dipped only a minor fraction.

Raised a bit in the domestic list were Pennsylvania General 4½s of '65, Marion Steam Shovel 6s of '47, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Rock Island General 4s of '88, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, and American Telephone 3¼s of '66.

On the minus side were Texas Corp. 3s, St. Paul 5s, Continental Oil 2¾s, and Illinois Central 4¾s.

U. S. Governments moved unsteadily in sparse trade.

Wheat Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 (AP)—Wheat prices broke sharply in the final minutes of trading to close at or near the day's lowest levels today, while corn displayed independent strength to finish near the session's best levels.

The trading pace was slow and prices were under yesterday's closing levels most of the time with December wheat contracts under concentrated pressure.

Uncertainty continued to prevail over the Balkan situation and many traders adopted a cautious attitude pending the outcome of the election next week. Grains declined to follow when securities firmed.

Prices Irregular In London Market

LONDON, Oct. 29 (AP)—Prices fluctuated uncertainly in the securities market today while traders awaited developments in the Balkans.

Tobacco, cements and brewery stocks improved, provincial demand sustained textiles.

British Government bonds ended around ⅛ point lower.

Domestic rails were slightly lower. Kaffirs, notably deep level issues, lost some.

Coppers and other base metals held quietly steady. Rubbers were neglected.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Oct. 29

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe†		
Cables	$4.04	$4.03¼	4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2323	.2322	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0070x	.0070x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0930	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0325x	.0325x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†‡	.2345	.2360	.7187
Brezil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505x	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3825	.3850	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2312	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4752	.4752	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8687	.8662	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2085x	.2085x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. **1929 average. x‡Not quoted. xNominal.

Int'l Silver Shows Gain

MERIDEN, Conn. (AP)—The International Silver Company and its wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary reported that estimated earnings for the third quarter were $270,832.77 compared with $151,709.83 for the same period in 1939.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	— ¼
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	49	49	49	+ ½
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	27	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22	22	22	Oct 26
19½	12⅛	Addressog (.95e)	2	15⅛	15¼	15½	+ ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	25	42¾	41⅞	42⅝	+ ¾
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Oct 25
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	¾	⅝	⅝	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	
28½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	9	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Oct 22
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	168¾	168½	168¾	+1¼
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	4	13	13	13	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	13	7½	7½	7½	
73⅞	55	Allied Strs pf (5)	2	70¼	70	70¼	Oct 25
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch M (1e)	13	37⅝	37⅜	37½	+ ¼
16⅝	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	7	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 28
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Oct 23
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	43	42½	42½	— ⅜
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	4	15¼	15	15	Oct 24
75	41¾	Am Airlines	9	60¾	60	60	— ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	13	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9⅜	5½	Am Bosch	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	2	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	+ ⅜
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1½	1½	1½	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	9	95¼	94¾	94¾	— ⅞
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	175½	175½	175½	Oct 28
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	4	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅜
62¼	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	9	61	60⅜	60⅜	+ ½
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	5	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	111	111	111	Oct 24
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	Oct 28
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 26
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	41	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	— ⅜
15¼	8	Am Crys S (⅛e)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Oct 24
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 24
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	3	36½	35½	35½	— ½
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	11	30	30	30	Oct 28
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	54	54	54	Oct 28
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 25
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	9	21½	21½	21½	
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 28
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Oct 22
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	6	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
80	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	9	82	80⅜	81½	+1½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 28
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	100½	100½	100½	Oct 21
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	28	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
63½	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	8	54	53	53	— 1
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	47½	47¼	47¼	Oct 26
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	21	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	107	14½	13½	14⅜	+1
2⅞	⅝	Am Saf R (.80)	5	7	7	7	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	15	43¼	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	142½	142½	142½	Oct 28
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	— ⅜
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	14	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 17
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	13⅝	13½	13½	
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	71¾	73½	72¾	— ¼
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞	Oct 24
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	4	164⅜	164½	164½	+
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	71½	71¼	71½	— ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	72⅞	72¼	72¾	+ ¼
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	5	4⅞	5	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	35	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	94	94	94	Oct 26
12	6	Am Woolen	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	5	50¼	49½	49½	+ ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	20	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
48½	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	5	48½	48	48½	Oct 24
32	18	Anaconda (1¾e)	70	24	23⅜	23¾	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	2	32	32	32	Oct 26
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅝
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	3	11½	11	11½	Oct 23
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
55½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	31	31	31	Oct 25
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	108	108	108	— ¼
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	50	50	50	— ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 16
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 28
85	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	2	81	81	81	Oct 21
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 25
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	5	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	2	51⅛	51	51⅛	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	6	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
22⅝	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	12½	12½	12½	Oct 22
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Oct 28
27¼	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 18
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	7⅛	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48	48	48	
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 23
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	13	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14½	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9	9	9	Oct 24
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 28
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	37	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅜
36⅞	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 28
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	— ¾
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	18	32	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	4	20⅜	20	20⅜	Oct 28
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	2	53⅛	53	53⅛	Oct 28
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	Oct 23
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	41	84⅞	83¾	84⅛	+ ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	7	123⅞	123⅝	123⅞	— ⅜
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Oct 28
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	8	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	19½	19½	19½	
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	10	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	5	31⅜	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¾
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	10	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	10	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 22
37⅛	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	36¼	36¼	36¼	Oct 28
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (1¼e)	10	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	65	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	+1
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 17
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45	45	45	+ ¾
4	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	46	4	4	4	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	55	17¼	17	17	+ ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 28
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	12	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	49	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅜
6¾	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	122	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅜
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	25	34⅞	33⅜	34⅞	+1¾
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ½
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Ad (½e)	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 28
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	2	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19½	19	19	
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4	4	4	Oct 28
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	9	8⅝	9	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
52½	50½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Camp Wy(1.15e)	13	15½	15	15½	+ ½
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	6	13	12⅞	13	
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	3	38¼	37½	37½	Oct 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Oct 18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2½e)	13	30¾	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	2	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	3	56	56	56	+1
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	47	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅜
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	2	27⅞	27	27⅞	+ ⅞
12½	5	Celotex Corp	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	
26½	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
3¾	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
6	2⅝	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 15
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	4	31⅝	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	1	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¾
30⅜	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	Oct 26
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	4	19	18⅝	19	+1
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	33	41⅝	41⅛	41½	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Oct 26
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 17
2¼	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 23
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8½	8½	8½	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	12	13⅜	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
39	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 21
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(⅛e)	2	11	11	11	Oct 23
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	4	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3½e)	44	82¼	81⅜	81¾	+ ¼
14½	8⅞	City I & F (.90e)	3	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 26
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	7	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	5	35	33	34	Oct 23
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	11	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	5	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	6	107	107	107	+1
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛)	11	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Oct 28
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Oct 28
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	7	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	7	20	20	20	— ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 28
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	53	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	83	82	82½	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	2	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	20½	20½	20½	
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	78	78	78	— ⅛
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	4	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅜
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	37	36¼	37	+ ½
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	Oct 15
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	50	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
63	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	57	56¾	57	+ ½
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	19	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 25
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 25
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 24
31½	17⅝	Consol Alricraft	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10½	10½	10½	Oct 28
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	54	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	47	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107	106½	106½	Oct 28
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 25
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
4½	2⅛	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	5¼	Cons Oil (.72½e)	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 21
4⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4	4	4	Oct 24
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Oct 25
103¾	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Oct 28
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	9	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 28
3⅜	⅞	Cont Bak (B)	5	⅞	¾	¾	Oct 28
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83½	83½	83½	Oct 17
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	5	39	38¼	38½	+ ½
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Oct 16
91¼	45⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ¼
4¾	2	Cont Motors	25	3½	3⅜	3½	
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	13	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	24	24

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Republic Steel Seen Settling Strike Claims

CLEVELAND (AP)—Steel circles heard reports that Republic Steel Corporation was negotiating with C. I. O. representatives for settlement of wage claims against Republic resulting from the 1937 steel strike.

Numerous exploratory proposals have been advanced, some of them including a proposed collective bargaining agreement, these reports said.

Observing "where there's smoke there usually is fire," William F. Donovan, district director of the C. I. O. steel workers' organizing committee, said he had heard "such rumors" but knew nothing definite about them.

Discussions Underway

A usually reliable source said discussions started long before C. I. O. Chieftain John L. Lewis stated last Friday night there "is a reasonable" hope that Republic and two other steel concerns "will soon execute collective bargaining contracts with the C. I. O."

Most of the Republic-C. I. O. conferences have taken place in Washington, with an occasional one in Pittsburgh, it was reported. Thomas F. Patton and another attorney, Lee Pressman and Tony Smith, and S. W. O. C. publicity director Vincent B. Sweeney negotiating for the C. I. O.

It was understood Department of Labor and National Labor Relations Board representatives participated in some of the meetings.

A Republic spokesman, asked for comment, said "the air is full of rumors but the top men are away and we can't get in touch with them for any comment. They are not in one place and are not holding a meeting together, but I can't say that one of them might not be participating in a meeting." The company said Chairman Tom Girdler, President R. J. Wysor and Mr. Patton all were out of the city.

Main Issue

Mr. Girdler's refusal to sign a collective bargaining contract with the SWOC was a principal issue of the 1937 steel strike against Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. and Inland Steel. Eventually the strike also included a Bethlehem plant.

Republic lost a Supreme Court appeal against an NLRB order requiring reinstatement, with back wages, of 5,000 men involved in the strike. The company has described as "fantastic" reports that these claims would reach $7,500,000, and several months ago officially denied a report that it had discussed a $2,000,000 blanket settlement with the National Labor Relations Board. Altogether, 6,396 strike claims were filed against Republic, some of them concerning alleged discrimination.

One Firm Raises Price of Pig Iron

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pig iron is being sold at advanced quotations issued late last week by Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Co., says "Daily Metal Trade." No other merchant furnace or steel works interest has yet announced similar price increases, which range from $1.50 to $2 a ton.

Indications are most sellers will await the outcome of a conference with national defense authorities with respect to the pig iron situation before announcing a definite policy. The publication attributes the increase to a tightening situation in coke.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2½s '45-43	108.19	108.19	108.19
1 2½s '46-44	109.19	109.19	109.19
1 2½s '46-44 reg	109.18	109.18	109.18
3 2½ '53-49	106.24	106.24	106.24
6 2½s '54-51	108.20	108.20	108.20
1 2s 55-51	111.19	111.19	111.19
1 2½s '53-51	104.17	104.17	104.17
2 2½s '58-54	104	104	104
7 2½s '60-55	109	108.29	108
2 2½s '63-58	107.25	107.25	107.25
5 2½s '65-60	107.26	107.26	107.26

New York City Bond

123 3s '80	98½	98½	98½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	52	52	52
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
26 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93⅜	93¼	93¼
6 Alleghany cv 5s '49	79	79	79
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	82	82	82
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	104½	104½	104½
41 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	50½	50½	50½
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103½
12 AmT&T3½s'43 105 1-32	105	105 1-32	
4 Am T & T 3½s '66	108⅞	108½	108½
15 Am T & T 3½s '61	109¼	108⅞	109¼
4 Ang C Nitra deb '67	31	31	31
3 Arm Del 4s '55	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 AT&SF 4s '95	105⅜	105½	105½
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	65¾	65¾	65¾
6 A C Line 5s '45	71	71	71
12 B&O '95 st A	35½	35½	35½
8 B&O '95 st C	39	38¾	38¾
10 B&O '96 st F	35¼	34¾	35¼
34 B&O cv '60 st	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 B&O 4s '48	70½	70½	70½
1 B&O S W '50 st	46	46	46
4 B&O T C 4s '59	54½	54¼	54½
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	60	60	60
1 Bell T'Pa 5s '48 B	113¾	113½	113¾
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106⅝	106½	106½
6 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	105½	105⅜	105½
3 Beth Stl 3s '60	102¾	102½	102½
2 Boston&Me 4½s '70	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
3 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	111⅛	111¼	111⅛
8 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	96	95½	95½
23 Buf R&P '57 st	42¾	42½	42¾
1 Bush Term 5s '55	43¾	43¾	43¾
11 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Cal Ore Pow 4½s '66	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	96	96	96
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Can Pac 5s '54	70¾	70¾	70¾
19 Can Pac 4s perp	52⅛	51¾	52⅛
3 Caro C & O 4s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '00	99	99	99
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	42¾	42	42
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
2 Cen R A N J 5s '87	16	16	16
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	85½	85½	85½
16 C&O 4½s '92	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
12 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85¼	84	84
5 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26½	26	26
162 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4¾	4¼	4¾
15 CMSP&P adj 5s '2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
13 CM&SP 4½s '89C	29¾	29¾	29¾
7 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29½	29⅜	29½
8 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	16	15¾	16
1 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	15½	15½	15½
26 Chi&NW 4½s A52A	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1	1	1
14 CRI&P 4s 88	13⅜	13	13⅜
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s 60	59	599	59
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	49	49	49
2 ChUnSta 3½s63	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	91	91	91
4 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	55½	55½	55½
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	76	76	76
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 ClevShLine 4½s 61	79½	79½	79½
1 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	85¼	85¼	85¼
3 ClevUnTerm5s 73	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 ClevUnTerm4½s 77C	68¾	68¼	68¾
6 Col F&I 5s 70	79¾	79½	79¾
4 Col&So 4½s 80	16	16	16
28 ColmbiaG 5s 52 May	105⅜	105½	105½
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104⅝
5 ComMacKay5½s68ww	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 ComwlEdcv 3½s 58	121	121	121
4 ConEdis 3¼s 46	103⅞	104	104
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 ConEdis 3½s 58	107	107	107
1 ConEdis 3¼s 56	103½	103½	103½
9 ConsumPow 3¼s 69	110⅜	110¼	100½
1 ConsumPow 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104¼	104¾	104½
5 CrownCork 4½s 48	103¾	103¾	104¼
1 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	105	105	105
40 CubaNoRy 5½s 42	20¾	19¾	20⅜
10 Cuba RR 7½s 46	20¼	18½	19½
19 Cuba RR 6s '46	19¾	19¼	19¾
14 Cuba RR 5s 52	21¼	20	21¼
9 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99⅝	99½	99⅝
3 Dayton P&L 3s '70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	53⅛	52¾	52¾
4 D&RG 4s '36	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 D&RG West 5s '55	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99½	99½	99½
4 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	105¾	105¾	105¼
1 ElginJoliet&E 3¼s '70	102½	102½	102½
30 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¾	16	16
97 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¼	16	16⅛
17 Erie 1sth 4s '96	75	74¼	74¼
15 Erie Gene 6s '57	90¼	89½	89¾
4 FirstoneT&R3½s '48	104½	104½	104½
18 Fla E Csst 5s '74	8¾	8	8¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8	8	8
3 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	61¾	61	61¾
1 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Fonda J&G 4s '82 ct	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Gen Cig 5s '47	104	104	104
1 Gen Elec 3½s '52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Gen Elec 3s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '61	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '64	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '70	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '75	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '76	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '76 D	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '77	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '78	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '79	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '80	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '82	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '83	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '84	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '85	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '86	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '87	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '88	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '89	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '90	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '91	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '92	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '93	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '94	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '95	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '96	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '97	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '98	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '99	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '2000	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '2001	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '2002	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '2003	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Elec 2½s '2003 reg	20	20	20
1 Gen Elec 2½s '2004	22½	22	22
2 Gen Elec 2½s '2004	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Gen Elec 2½s '2005	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Gen Elec 2½s '2006	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Gen Elec 2½s '2007	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Gen Elec 2½s

Text of President Roosevelt's Speech in Madison Square Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The text of the address of President Roosevelt delivered last night in Madison Square Garden follows:

Mr. Chairman, Governor Lehman:

No campaign could possibly be complete without this great Garden meeting.

I've had a very wonderful day—in all five boroughs. But as you know I've had an anxious day, too, because three or four times during the day I have had to be in touch with the Department of State, with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, because, unfortunately, it seems that another war has broken out on the other side of the ocean, and I am quite sure that all of you will feel the same sorrow in your hearts that I feel, the sorrow in our hearts for the Italian people and the Grecian people that they should have been involved together in conflict.

Tonight—it's the second time—I take up once more the public duty, the far from disagreeable duty, of answering major campaign falsifications with facts.

Last week in Philadelphia, which is supposed to be the city of brotherly love, but isn't always, I nailed the falsehood about some fanciful secret treaties to dry on the barn door. I nailed that falsehood and other falsehoods the way, when I was a boy up in Dutchess County, we used to nail up the skins of foxes and weasels. And I think it was a kinsman of mine about 30 years ago who invented the word "weasel-word."

Facts About Defense

Tonight I am going to nail up the falsifications that have to do with our relations with the rest of the world, and with the building up of our Army, Navy and air defense. It is a very dangerous thing to distort facts about such things. If repeated over and over again it is also apt to create a sense of fear and doubt in the minds of some of the American people.

I now brand as false the statement being made by Republican campaign orators, day after day and night after night, that the rearming of America was slow, that it is hamstrung and impeded, that it will never be able to meet threats from abroad.

That particular misstatement was invented about the time of the Republican National Convention. Before that, the responsible Republican leaders had been singing an entirely different song. For almost seven years the Republican leaders in the Congress kept on saying that I was placing too much emphasis on national defense.

And now today these men of great vision have suddenly discovered that there is a war in Europe and another one in Asia. And so now, always with their eyes on the good old ballot box, they are charging that we have placed too little emphasis on national defense.

But, unlike them, the printed pages of the Congressional Record cannot be changed or suppressed at election time. And based on that permanent record of their speeches and their votes, I make this assertion: That if the Republican leaders had been in control of the Congress of the United States during the past seven years, the important measures for our defense would not now be law; and that the Army and Navy of the United States would still be in almost the same condition in which I found them in 1933.

G. O. P. Leadership

I make these charges against the responsible political leadership of the Republican Party. There are millions of patriotic Republicans who have at all times been in sympathy with the efforts of this Administration to arm itself adequately for defense.

To Washington in the past few months have come not two or three or a dozen, but several hundred of the best business executives in the United States—Republicans and Democrats alike. Not holding-company lawyers or executives, but men experienced in actual production—production of all the types of machines and tools and steel that have made this nation the industrial leader of the world.

I asked Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Harriman and Mr. Budd and the many others to serve because I believe they are certainly among the ablest men in the country in their own fields. I do not know their politics. I do not care about their politics. All I know is that they are co-operating 100 per cent with this Administration in our efforts for national defense. And this Government is co-operating with them—100 per cent.

All of these men—all of American industry and American labor—are doing magnificent and unselfish work. The progress today proves it.

I shall have occasion in a later speech to tell more about the work they are doing, and about the progress which has been made in our defense.

When the first World War ended we were one of the strongest naval and military powers in the world. When this Administration first came into office 15 years later, we were one of the weakest.

As early as 1933 the storm was gathering in Europe and in Asia. Year by year I reported the warnings of danger from our listening posts in foreign lands. But I was only called "an alarmist" by the Republican leadership, and by the great majority of the Republican papers.

Year by year I asked for more and more defense appropriations. In addition, I allocated hundreds of millions of dollars for defense work from relief funds, from Civilian Conservation Corps funds and from Public Works funds—as was understood by the Congress when the funds were voted.

Today our Navy is at a peak of efficiency and fighting strength. Ship for ship, and man for man, it is as powerful and efficient as any that ever sailed the seas in the history of the world. Our Army and our air forces are now at the highest level they have ever been in peacetime. But in the light of existing dangers they are not great enough for the absolute safety of America.

Efforts Opposed

While this great, constructive work was going forward, the Republican leaders were trying to block our efforts toward national defense. They not only voted against these efforts, but they stated time and again through the years that they were unnecessary and extravagant, that our armed strength was sufficient for any emergency.

I propose now to indict these Republican leaders out of their own mouths—these leaders who now disparage our defenses—indict them with what they themselves said in the days before this election year, about how adequate our defenses already were.

Listen to this statement for instance. I quote:

"The facts are that we have the largest and most powerful Navy we ever had, except for two years after the World War, and the greatest air forces we ever had and a match for any nation."

Now who do you think made this statement in June, 1938? It was not I. It was not even a member of this Administration. It was the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Republican leader Hamilton Fish.

And now listen to ex-President Hoover speaking in that same year of 1938. I quote:

"We shall be expending $900,000,000 more than any nation on earth," he complained. "We are leading in the arms race."

Vandenberg on Navy

And now listen to Republican leader Senator Vandenberg, also speaking in 1938. He said that our defense expenditures had already bought us (and I quote) "an incomparably efficient Navy"; and he said further: "I rise in opposition to this super-super Navy bill. I do not believe it is justified by any conclusive demonstration of national necessity."

And now listen to Republican leader Senator Taft—the runner-up this year for the Republican Presidential nomination—speaking in February, 1940. I quote:

"The increase of the Army and Navy over the tremendous appropriations of the current year seems to be unnecessary if we are concerned solely with defense."

There is the record; there is the permanent crystal clear record. Until the present political campaign opened, Republican leaders, in Congress and out, shouted from the housetops that our defenses were fully adequate.

Today they claim that this Administration has starved our armed forces, that our Navy is anemic, our Army puny, our air forces piteously weak.

This is a remarkable somersault.

Couldn't Be Election?

I wonder if the election could have something to do with it. If the Republican leaders were telling the truth in 1938 and 1939, then—out of their own mouths—they stand convicted of inconsistency today. If they are not telling the truth today, then they stand convicted of inconsistency in 1938 and 1939.

The simple truth is that the Republican Party played politics with defense in 1938 and 1939. They are playing politics with national security today.

The same group will still control their party policy in the Congress. It is the Congress which passes the laws of the United States. The record of these Republican leaders shows what a slim chance the cause of strong defense would have if they were in control.

Not only in their statements but in their votes is written their record of sabotage of this Administration's continual efforts to increase our defenses to meet the dangers that loomed ever larger upon the horizon.

For example, deeply concerned over what was happening in Europe, I asked the Congress, in January, 1938, for a naval expansion of 20 per cent—forty-six additional ships and 950 new planes.

What did the Republican leaders do when they had this chance to increase our national defense almost three years ago? You would think from their present barrage of verbal pyrotechnics that they rushed in to pass that bill, or that they even demanded a larger expansion of the Navy.

But, ah! my friends, they were not in a national campaign for votes then.

In those days they were trying to build up a different kind of political fence.

Charges of Hysteria

In those days they thought that the way to win votes was by representing this administration as extravagant in national defense, indeed, as hysterical and as manufacturing panics and inventing foreign dangers.

But now in the serious days of 1940 all is changed! Not only because they are serious days, but because they are election days as well.

On the radio these Republican orators swing through the air with the greatest of ease; but the American people are not voting this year for the best trapeze performer.

The plain fact is that when the naval expansion bill was submitted to the Congress the Republican leaders jumped in to fight it.

Who were they? There was the present Republican candidate for Vice-President, Senator McNary. There were Senator Vandenberg and Senator Nye. There was the man who would be the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Congressman Fish.

The first thing they did was to try to eliminate the battleships from the bill. The Republicans in the House voted 67 to 20 against building them; and in the Senate the Republicans voted 7 to 4 against building them.

Naval Expansion Bill

The record is certainly clear that back in 1938 the Republican leaders were positive that we needed no more battleships. The Naval Expansion Bill was passed; but it was passed by Democratic votes in the Congress—in spite of Republican opposition.

Again, in March, 1939, the Republican Senators voted 12 to 4 against the bill for $102,000,000 to buy certain strategic defense materials which we did not have in the United States.

In March, 1939, the Republicans in the Senate voted 11 to eight against increasing the authorized number of planes in the Navy.

In June, 1939, Republicans in the House voted 144 to 8 in favor of reducing appropriations for the Army Air Corps.

Now that proves this one simple fact. I proves that if the Republican leaders had been in control in 1938 and 1939 these measures to increase our Navy and our air forces would have been defeated overwhelmingly.

I say that the Republican leaders played politics with defense in 1938 and 1939. I say that they are playing politics with our national security today.

One more example:

The Republican campaign orators and leaders are all now yelling "me too" on help to Britain. But last fall they had their chance to vote to give aid to Britain and other democracies—and they turned it down.

Embargo Repeal Vote

This chance came when I recommended that the Congress repeal the embargo on the shipment of armaments and munitions to nations at war, and permit such shipment on a "cash-and-carry basis." It is only because of the repeal of the embargo law that we have been able to sell planes and ships and guns and munitions to victims of aggression.

How did the Republicans vote on the repeal of this embargo?

In the Senate the Republicans voted 14 to 6 against it. In the House the Republicans voted 140 to 19 against it.

The act was passed by Democratic votes, but it was over the opposition of the Republican leaders. And just to name a few, the following Republican leaders voted against the act—Senator McNary, Vandenberg, Nye and Johnson; Congressmen Martin, Barton and Fish.

Now, at the eleventh hour, they have discovered what we knew all along—that overseas success in warding off invasion by dictatorship forces means safety to the United States as well as to those smaller nations which still retain their independence and the restoration of sovereignty to those smaller nations which have temporarily lost it. One of the keystones of American policy is the recognition of the right of small nations to survive and prosper.

Great Britain would never have received an ounce of help from us—if the decision had been left to Martin, Barton and Fish.

Profiteering Amendment

Let us come down to one more example—which took place just two months ago.

In the Senate there was an amendment to permit the United States Government to prevent profiteering or unpatriotic obstruction by any corporation in defense work. It permitted the government to take over, with reasonable compensation, any manufacturing plant which refused to co-operate in national defense. The Republican Senators voted against this Russell-Overton Amendment on Aug. 28, 1940, eight to six.

The bill was adopted all right by Democratic votes. But the opposing vote of those eight Republican leaders showed what would happen if the national government were turned over to their control. Their vote said, in effect, that they put money rights ahead of human lives—to say nothing of national security. You and I, and the overwhelming majority of Americans, will never stand for that.

Record of Short-Sightedness

Outside the halls of Congress eminent Republican candidates began to turn new somersaults. At first they denounced the bill. Then when public opinion rose up to demand it, they seized their trapeze with the greatest of ease, and reversed themselves in mid-air.

This record of Republican leadership—a record of timidity, weakness and short-sightedness—is as bad in international as in military affairs.

It is the same record of timidity, weakness and short-sightedness which they showed in domestic affairs when they were in control before 1933.

But the Republican leaders' memories seem to have been short, in this, as in other matters. And by the way—who was it said that an elephant never forgets?

It is the same record of timidity, weakness and short-sightedness which governed the policy of the confused, reactionary government in France and England before the war.

That fact was discovered too late in France.

It was discovered just in time in Great Britain.

Please God, may that spirit never prevail in our land.

For eight years our main concern has been to look for peace and the preservation of peace.

In 1935, in the face of growing dangers throughout the world, your government undertook to eliminate the hazards which in the past had led to war.

By the Neutrality Act of 1935, and by other steps:

We made it possible to prohibit American citizens from traveling on vessels belonging to countries at war. Was that right?

Investments Abroad

We made it clear that American investors, who put their money into enterprises in foreign nations, could not call on American warships or soldiers to bail out their investments. Was that right?

We made it clear that we would not use American armed forces to intervene in affairs of the sovereign Republics to the south of us. Was that right?

We made it clear that ships flying the American flag could not carry munitions to a belligerent; and that they must stay out of war zones. Was that right?

In all these ways we made it clear to every American and to every foreign nation, that we would avoid becoming entangled through some episode beyond our borders.

These were measures to keep us at peace. And through all the years of war since 1935 there has been no entanglement.

In July, 1937, Japan invaded China.

On Jan. 3, 1938, I called the attention of the nation to the danger of the whole world situation.

It was clear that rearmament was now a necessary implement of peace. I asked for large additions to American defense. I was called an alarmist—and worse names than that.

In March, 1938, German troops marched into Vienna.

In September, 1938, came the Munich crisis. German, French, and Czech armies mobilized. The result was only an abortive armistice.

"Peace by Fear"

I said then: "It is becoming increasingly clear that peace by fear has no higher nor more enduring quality than peace by the sword."

Three months later, at Lima, the twenty-one Ameriacn republics solemnly agreed to stand together to defend the independence of each one of us.

The declaration at Lima was a great step toward peace. For unless the hemisphere is safe, we are not safe.

Matters grew steadily worse in Europe. Czechoslovakia was overrun by the Nazis. General war seemed inevitable.

Yet even then Republican leaders kept chanting "There will be no war."

A few months later—on the first of September, 1939 — war came.

The steps which we had carefully planned were put into effect.

American ships were kept from danger zones.

American citizens were helped to come home.

Unlike 1914, there was no financial upheaval.

The American republics set up at Panama a system of patrolling the waters of the whole Western Hemisphere.

Plea for Continuance

I ask you to support a continuance of this type of affirmative, realistic fight for peace. The alternative is to risk the future of the country in the hands of those with this record of timidity, weakness and short-sightedness or in the inexperienced hands of those who in these perilous days, are willing recklessly to imply that our boys are already on their way to the transports.

This affirmative search for peace calls for clear vision. It is necessary to mobilize resources, minds and skills, and every active force for peace in the world.

We have steadily sought to keep mobilized the greatest force of all—religious faith, devotion to God.

Your government is working at all times with representatives of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths. Without these spiritual forces we cannot make or maintain peace and all three of them work with us toward that great end.

Shadows, however, are still heavy over the faith and hope of humankind.

We who walk in the ways of peace and freedom and light have seen the tragedies enacted in one free land after another.

We have not been blind to the causes, or to the consequences, of these tragedies.

We guard ourselves against all evils—spiritual as well as material which may beset us. We guard against the forces of anti-Christian aggression, which may attack us from without, and the forces of ignorance and fear which may corrupt us from within.

We shall continue to go forward in firm faith. We shall continue to go forward in peace.

Willkie Woos Border States

Continued from Page 1

for his somewhat husky voice which he said seemed to crack once in a while and he brought a peal of laughter when he remarked that the Liberty Bell also cracked.

He described the third-term candidate as a man who offers himself as a defender of democracy and exponent of reform and who associates with the most corrupt political machines in the country. He referred to Frank Hague's parting word at Madison Square Garden when he said to the President, "Goodbye, Frank, the best of luck."

Mr. Willkie said that Mr. Roosevelt's speech sounded to him as though he were running for Congress against Representative Hamilton Fish in Dutchess County. He called the speech "demagogic" and an illustration of what "desperate lengths a man will go to perpetuate himself in power."

With reference to Mr. Roosevelt's mention of the leading industrialists who are aiding him on the Defense Commission, Mr. Willkie said he would like to see a poll taken of these men to show how they are going to vote next week.

"The Democratic Party," he said, "was in complete control of Congress and that if it had had a leader who knew how to lead it, America today would not be defenseless. Why talk of this man as the peerless leader of democracy, who does not even know how to lead his own party?"

Appeal to South

Mr. Willkie at Louisville appealed directly to the Democratic Party of the entire Nation to throw off the rule of the New Deal which has "kidnaped it" and to end forever the threat of the third term to "destroy democracy."

The decision, Mr. Willkie declared, must be made now, for if the principle of rotation in the Presidency "dies this year, it will be dead forever." Confidently thrusting his campaign into the Democratic border states of the Solid South, the Republican nominee is driving right into the Democratic Party and is asking for his election on the issue which, he said, transcends all partisan considerations.

"This is no mere issue between Democrats and Republicans," Mr. Willkie contended. "This is an issue between those who believe in our free forms of democratic government and that wretched and dangerous faction that would destroy democracy."

And straight to the Democrats of the South—and the North: "You cannot be a Democrat, and vote for the third-term candidate."

And why? This was Mr. Willkie's answer:

"Where now is the historic Democratic Party?

"Where now is the Party of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Cleveland, and of Woodrow Wilson? Why, Wendell Willkie is the only candidate fighting today for their principles.

End of Party System

"The repeal of the law (described by Mr. Willkie as the "common law") against a third term means the destruction of our two-party system. It means the complete mastery of us all by a single party, and that party under the orders of a single man.

"The Democratic Party—the real Democratic Party—is thus faced this year with a dilemma. Registered Democrats must decide whether they are going to adhere to the principles of the Democratic Party, or submit to the unprincipled rule of its New Deal kidnapers."

The fact that the Republican Presidential candidate is devoting two whole days of the last week of his campaign to Democratic border states—Kentucky, West Virginia, and Maryland—is some measure of the confidence which pervaded the Willkie political command. It looks to him like the Philadelphia convention all over, a dark horse coming from behind and winning down the last stretch running away. Mr. Willkie doesn't see a sweep; he does see victory. He recognizes that the polls show his opponent slightly ahead but he believes the trend is still rolling in his direction and that he is in front of it.

He is aiming to keep in front of it and his address at Louisville, marking the first southern State he has visited since his trip to the coast, is construed as his most effective challenge to Mr. Roosevelt's most vulnerable point—the third term.

Charge of Padding

Mr. Willkie also tied into his new analysis of the perils of a third consecutive Presidential term, which he described as the "New Deal's ultimate grasp for power, its attempt to continue its reign in perpetuity," the most specific charge he has yet made that the Administration is deliberately padding the relief rolls to influence the election. He cited this as one of the many powers which a President can use to perpetuate himself in power. Mr. Willkie mentioned that President Roosevelt in a speech last week, took to himself as an achievement the fact that in August and September employment increased by 900,000 men, and then observed:

"But the WPA rolls increased from the first part of July to the first part of October by more than 150,000. More than 150,000 men were added to WPA in the very period that the President boasted of as showing great gains in employment."

Rhetorically, Mr. Willkie wondered why, but he was obviously not in doubt about it himself.

"In other words, during this campaign, while the President says employment was increasing, the figures show the WPA rolls were increasing.

"Why do you suppose that happened? They did it to help perpetuate themselves.

"And to make sure that its purpose is achieved, the New Deal Party has allied with itself boss-ruled machines of large cities. This alliance of the pose of purity with political immorality is shocking to any man of honor."

His voice apparently gaining strength with use, Mr. Willkie permitted no letup in his campaign through Illinois, Indiana, and on into Louisville. He is attracting crowds even larger than a fortnight ago—larger in proportion to the size of the communities—and they are increasingly zealous and enthusiastic. This spurs the indefatigable candidate to indefatigable oratory and he kept at it all day long. The keynote of his day's speeches was his emphasis upon the above-party character of his candidacy.

Above Partisanship

"I come to you . . . I come to you as the representative of one of the great political parties, but I appeal to you beyond partisanship," he told a vast home-coming crowd, estimated by police at 65,000, which gathered about Monument Circle in Indianapolis, Ind.—the largest political rally, by far, for any presidential candidate Indiana ever has turned out.

"I appeal to you, whatever party you may belong to. This is not a partisan campaign. This is a great, great crusade to preserve this free way of life in America, to make America strong, and to take America through this perilous period of history, so that she may survive and keep lit the torch of liberty so that the torches of liberty throughout the world may be relit therefrom."

At Columbus, Ind., Mr. Willkie declared that no man ever has ruled for a long time without taking his country into war, and he reaffirmed his pledge that no American soldiers would go to Europe, if he were elected.

While Mr. Willkie was attentively, cordially, and generously received by a crowd of 17,000 which filled the Jefferson County Armory in Louisville, there was no really unbiased source of information that suggested that the Republicans would carry any of the border States. Reports, however, do keep coming from Missouri, which the Democrats have again this year counted on their side, to show mounting Willkie strength, with the possibility that the New Deal is facing an upset there where they counted on victory.

Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

may that spirit never prevail in our land. . . .

"I say that the Republican leaders played politics with defense in 1938 and 1939. I say they are playing politics with our national security today."

Then in a crescendo of taunts that roused the crowd to roaring enthusiasm, the President declared as false "the statement being made by Republican campaign orators that the rearming of America was slow, that it was hamstrung and impeded, that it will never be able to meet threats from abroad."

He would nail up "that falsehood in the same way, when I was a boy in Dutchess County, we nailed up the skins of foxes and weasels," he continued, proceeding to "indict Republican leaders out of their own mouths" as turning "remarkable somersaults" always with an eye on the ballot box.

The President solemnly repudiated the opposition charges of class hatred, asserting that his Administration had "steadily sought to keep mobilized the greatest force of all—religious faith."

"Your Government is working at all times with representatives of the (Roman) Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths," he declared. "Without these spiritual forces, we cannot make or maintain peace, and all three of them work with us toward that great end."

As in his first political speech of the campaign at Philadelphia last week, Mr. Roosevelt again declined to give name to his opponent in his Garden talk, which was a frank plea for New York State's 47 electoral votes "to support a continuance of our affirmative realistic fight for peace" as against an alternative that would risk the national future to those "who in these perilous days are willing recklessly to imply that our boys are already on the way to the transports."

His bill of particulars on the Republican bloc which opposed defense bills and the arms embargo, denouncing the President as warmonger, cited Representative Joseph W. Martin, Republican National Chairman; Herbert Hoover, Representative Hamilton Fish, Senator Charles L. McNary, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee; Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio; Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and Senator Hiram Johnson of California.

Assailing them as "these men of great vision who have suddenly discovered that there is a war in Europe and another one in Asia," Mr. Roosevelt paid tribute to "patriotic Republicans and Democrats who now hold vital defense posts to speed the $15,000,000,000 defense program.

"I do not know their politics," he said. "I do not care about their politics. All I know is that they are co-operating 100 per cent with the Administration in its efforts for national defense."

Miner for Roosevelt

HAZELTON, Pa., Oct. 29 (AP) — Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, was enlisted today under the political banner of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Kennedy represents the miners on the National Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.
IN NEW BUILDING
Unusually large, beautiful three and four room apartments in quiet residential section; restricted. See SUPT. or call Laf. 2221

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Best Trade-in Allowance
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MOTOR MART, PARK SQ., BOSTON
HUB. 7100 OPEN EVENINGS

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FAIRHAVEN LODGE—Long Island home designed for Christian Scientists; experienced attention; references. Sarah E. Clark, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y. Phone Cedarhurst 8792.

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Highest prices paid for gold, diamonds, silver and platinum. HEIGHTS JEWELERS, 740 West 181st Street, N. Y. C. Wadsworth 3-0280.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon, November 19, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is Repointing And Waterproofing the South Side and Southwest End of the Office Building of the Department of Public Works, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass.
Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $100 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced.
By John W. Beal, Commissioner of Public Works.
October 29, 1940

MOVING AND STORAGE

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
445 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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VOICE PRODUCTION—MUSICIANSHIP
Sing With Joy and Dominion
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50 West 54th St., N. Y. C. CO. 5-6887

LEVERETT B. MERRILL
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WANTED TO BUY

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N.Y.C. CHI. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH CASH PRICE PAID
FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO.
1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969

European Local Classified

POST WANTED

YOUNG lady, aged 17, residing in Leeds, desires post as private secretary; with Christian Scientist preferred. Pitmans certificates for shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; experienced; excellent references. Reply Box W-1616, BCM/CSM, London.

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BOURNEMOUTH E. 80 Parkwood Road — Comfortable home, H. and C.; near sea, shops; from 3 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Tel. Southbourne 2716.

BOURNEMOUTH **YENTON**
GERVIS ROAD, EAST
Waiting to welcome you. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5.—Facing gardens, central to all parts; comfortable, excellent cooking, H. and C. water; well appointed from 2½ gns. Phone Fro. 3357.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster. H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC 3306. Bus 24 passes.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Pickstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain.

England

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"FLORISTS"
DARLINGTON'S
Proprietress:
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19 Abbey Street
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Spencer Foundations Specialist
MRS. M. PARKINSON
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PRIVATE FITTINGS BY APPOINTMENT

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FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

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NO TAX INCREASE on present stocks when PURCHASE —TAX— is imposed

The whole of our stock, worth many thousands of pounds, will be sold at today's prices. The TAX will not add one farthing to the price of a single article.
Remember this, and shop at
PRESTONS DEANSGATE BOLTON.

DIAMONDS of QUALITY
GREENOUGH'S
42 Newport Street, BOLTON.
Established 1854

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Guiseley 372 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired, any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains. Full-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

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Bailey's
FOR STYLE AND VALUE IN LADIES' WEAR
11 MANCHESTER ROAD, BURNLEY
Also at Church Street, Accrington

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Gentlemen's Warm Underwear
Jaeger, Chilprufe, Wolsey,
Two Steeples, Etc.
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
Hosier, Hatter and Tailor
2, Crown Street, Halifax, Phone 3854

For Everything Musical
PIANOS RADIO
RECORDS SHEET MUSIC
ACCESSORIES, etc.
Call at
PRIESTLEY & SUTCLIFFE'S
Victoria Music Rooms
13 GEORGE ST., HALIFAX TEL. 3855

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

79 BRANCHES Fresh from the Factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
23, Station Square, Harrogate.
31, Market Street, Bradford.

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
29, Kirkgate, Huddersfield
31, Market Street, Bradford.

LEEDS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1830
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3368 10 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SLOAN LTD.
Closed Saturday at One O'clock
42-50 Bold Street, Liverpool
SPRING MODELS
RODEX COATS
in Gorslan Tweed

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL (Continued.)

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

4, Parker Street, Liverpool.
42, Sankey Street, Warrington.
Leyland Arcade, Southport.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone BALe 3016 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark

Keep your feet warm in warm-lined
BOOTEES
Prices from 21/- to 79/6
Illustrated list FREE
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

13 Market Street, Manchester
26 Bradshawgate, Bolton.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers · Poster Writers
Stationers · Bookbinders, etc.
Needham Ave., Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

MANSFIELD

HARRINGTON'S
24 Albert St., Mansfield Tel. 623
GENERAL DRAPERS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Curtain Specialists
Curtains Made and Fitted
Down Quilts Recovered as New
Household Linens, etc.

G. H. ANDREWS
6 and 8 Albert Street, Mansfield
For Your Christmas Presents
Select Gifts that Combine Utility with Beauty
See Our Special Displays Tel. 271

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

W. L. ARGE & SONS LTD
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
Christmas Cards and Calendars
52, Shields Road West
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NOTTINGHAM

Kendall
79 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
22 Milton St. and 12 Lister Gate, Nottingham.
19 St. James' St., Derby.
284 High St., Lincoln.

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

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F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued.)

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade
Eiderdowns Re-Covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons — Teas — Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 FINSTONE STREET

SOUTHPORT

The Furnishing Galleries
at
Broadbents Ltd.
of Chapel Street
Cater for every taste and purse

WAKEFIELD

SIMPSONS MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

YORK

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
15, Coney Street, York.
83, Newborough, Scarborough.

Scotland

EDINBURGH

JOHNSTON'S
30 Home Street or 38 Easter Road
Large Assortment of Cooked Meats
(Not Rationed)
HEINZ, CHIVERS, CARRS, CREAMOLA GOODS STOCKED

GLASGOW

New Season's FURWEAR
Attractive New Creations in Furs and Fur Garments are now being shown
at
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Telephone 2389 Douglas

Phone Douglas 4275
John Adams
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST
212 NORTH STREET, C. 3
FOR USEFUL GIFTS
TIES ..... Large Selection from 1/8
SOCKS ..... Plain or fancy from 2/6
SHIRTS ..... Newest designs from 10/6
UNDERWEAR 4/2
PYJAMAS ..... Newest patterns from 19/6
MEN'S GLOVES ..... from 7/6
LADIES' GLOVES ..... from 10/6
MEN'S HANDKFS. 6½
LADIES' HANDKFS. 1/
SCARVES 4/11
PULLOVERS
We have Khaki and Air Force Slipovers: Pullovers and Scarves in stock.

PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS
We are agents for the famous Parker-Knoll Upholstering and have a large and varied stock of these chairs.
FROM 70/-
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

RADIO
NEW SCEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
5 Glimour St., Paisley

Tile, Stone and Brick
FIREPLACES
Install Modern Fireplaces and Save Coal
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
FIREPLACE SHOWROOMS
66, Bath Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Apply for Catalogues Tel. Douglas 0486

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

Permanent Waving Personal
Setting Trimming Attention
Beauty Culture, etc.
Margaret A. Taylor
Ladies' Hairdresser
Phone Douglas 4595 — 268 Bath Street, Opposite Kings Theatre, Glasgow, C. 2

Brighten the Dark Hours by Saying It With Flowers
at
MARY FOX
312 Argyle Street, C. 2

HELENSBURGH

Typewriting and Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
88 West Clyde Street Tel. 95
HELENSBURGH
Depot for New and Rebuilt Typewriters—Ribbons, Carbons, etc.

Daily Features Page

Fifteen—Count Them—Little Mouths to Feed!

Wide World

These fifteen smooth fox terriers are pretty much alike but the two litters, one of seven the other of eight puppies, may readily be identified. The two months old youngsters are the property of Sergeant and Mrs. Wade Blackwell, of Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Gasoline Can Be Made From Other Substances Than Petroleum?

A clue to the answer to the question as to whether or not gasoline can be made from other substances than petroleum or crude oil may be gained from a consideration of the fact that dyes of thousands of different lovely colors can be made from black, gummy, smelly coal tar. It is merely a matter of synthesis, or rearranging the groups of molecules to form different substances, with startlingly different characteristics.

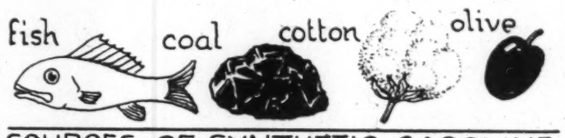
Gasoline can be made from many substances. Dr. Frederich Bergius invented a process for making synthetic gasoline and light oils from low grades of coal. A huge plant at Merseburg, Saxony, turned out thousands of barrels of synthetic gasoline a month.

In this country, scientific experiments have disclosed the fact that gasoline can be made from a number of very unlikely sounding source-substances. Fish oil is a good source. Seal oil is even better, for it will yield two-thirds of its own volume in gasoline of nearly as high actane rating as "regular" gas now sold at filling stations. Coming out of the sea and onto dry land, we find other sources in cotton seed, olives, and coconuts.

The reason that it is possible to make gasoline from these apparently widely diverse substances is that these animal and vegetable oils are composed of hydrocarbon groups. Gasoline consists principally of a complex arrangement of hydrogen and carbon atoms. These oils, then, can be broken down by laboratory processes and their hydrogen and carbon molecules rearranged into the molecular structure of gasoline.

The reason more of our gasoline does not come from sources hooked or seined from the deep or harvested from our farms or orchards, is chiefly because it is still cheaper and more convenient to make it from petroleum.

It has been estimated, however, that 550,000,000 gallons of synthetic laboratory-made gasoline annually will soon be produced to meet the demands of stepped-up automobile and airplane performance.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



SOURCES OF SYNTHETIC GASOLINE

Friendships

Each year to ancient friendship adds a ring,
As to an oak, and precious more and more
They grow, and, silent, wider spread each year
Their unbought ring of shelter or of shade. Lowell

Cost of Your Car

Cost of owning and operating an automobile in 1900 was about 30 cents a mile; today the average in the United States is three cents.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the LORD *said, Behold, there is a place by me, and thou shalt stand upon a rock.*—Ex. 33:21.

Where Would You Find—

1. The six states which bound Idaho?
2. Harrow?
3. Albemarle Sound?
4. The S. S. Normandie?
5. Misti?
6. A city laid out and named by William Penn?
7. Saskatchewan?
8. The Norris Dam?
9. Mott and Pell Streets?
10. Copenhagen?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: How would it do just to abandon all revenue plans, and have each taxpayer take out adoption papers on one public jobholder?

Punch ©: Stalin has never sat for his portrait, we are told. And, judging by recent events in Rumania, it doesn't look as if he will ever be done in oil.

Indianapolis News: Ten thousand acres have been planted to lettuce in the Salt River Valley in Arizona. That's a lot of lettuce, but it is believed that ham already is being sliced as thin as possible.

In Lighter Vein

One of Them?

"Mr. Jenkins always has the most peculiar collection of guests at his house parties," said the auditor.

"How do you know?" inquired the bland bookkeeper.

Introducing ——!

Introductions are an art. One rather pompous chairman introduced William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, as follows:

"I now have the honor of introducing to you Mr. Yelps of Fale."

To the Top

"I'm glad to meet a man who started at the bottom and worked his way up. Tell me, how did you begin?"

"I was a bootblack and now I'm a hairdresser."—Christian Advocate.

Constant Reminder

"Cheer up! You'll forget all about that girl and be happy again."

"Oh, no, I won't. I've bought too many things for her on the installment plan."—Grit.

The Gift

A woman of uncertain vocal attainments deemed it her vocation not merely to lead but also drown the efforts of the village choir. The choir rose in protest and asked the vicar to inform the offender that she must sing more in harmony.

Calling on her as soon as he could brace himself up for the unpleasant duty, the vicar said blandly: "And now, Miss R., I have been asked to say a word or two about your singing——"

"Don't mention it," the chorister broke in. "Not to me be the praise—it's a gift!"—Montreal Star.

Tit-Bits

Missing Husband: "Here I am, dear!"

Welcome Aid

(Melbourne Sun News-Pictorial)

The Cinderella legend really happened to a 13-year-old West Melbourne boy named Neville, yesterday.

His fairy godfathers were R. A. A. F. trainees at West Melbourne Technical School.

Selling papers outside the school, Neville has become a favorite with R. A. A. F. men.

Although poor, he is always cheery and likeable and always willing to run a message.

Recently the men decided to take up a collection for him.

Yesterday morning they told him to go home, have a bath, get into his best clothes and come back after lunch.

After lunch two corporals took him to a barber's shop and gave him a badly needed haircut.

Then to a city store, where they bought him:

A new suit, new shoes, new boots, overalls, piles of underwear, shirts and socks, ties and handkerchiefs—and a pocket watch.

Dressed in his new clothes, and with a wide grin, he was brought back to the college for inspection.

He took the salute as the men marched on parade inside the barrack yard.

But Neville didn't go to any ball afterwards in a golden carriage.

He walked home, with his old clothes and a lot more new ones under his arms, and the balance of the £9 the men had collected in his pocket for his mother.

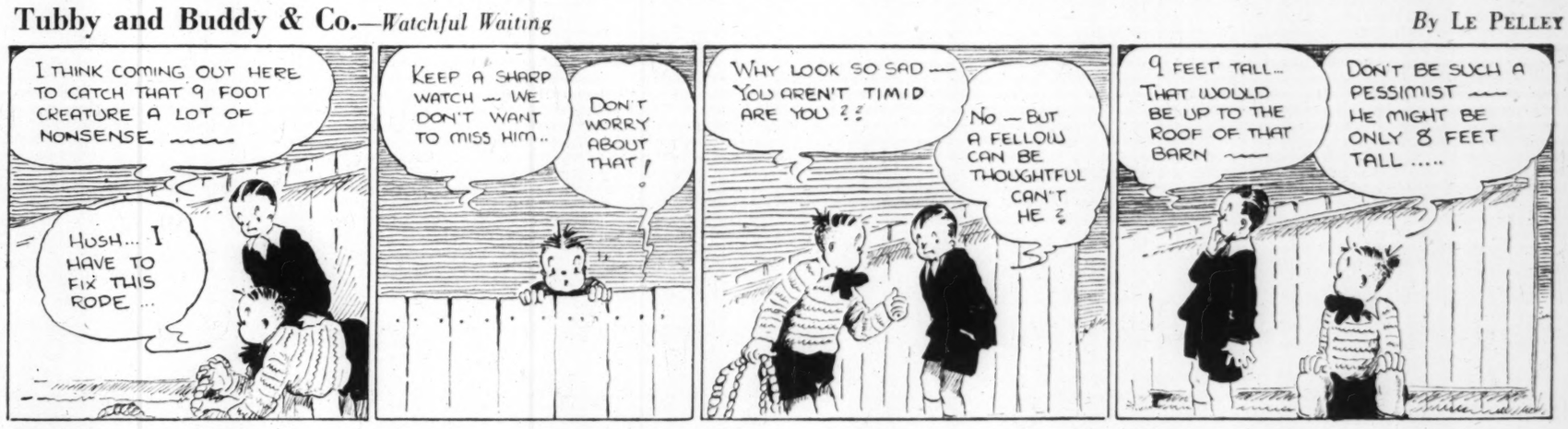
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana.
2. This famous English boys' school is in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, about 12 miles northwest of London; founded 1371.
3. An expanse of water at the mouth of the Roanoke and Chowan Rivers, North Carolina.
4. The French luxury liner is tied up in the Hudson River, New York City.
5. A beautiful volcanic mountain, northeast of Arequipa, Peru.
6. Philadelphia, Pa.
7. A province in Western Canada.
8. It is on the Clinch River, Tennessee, built for navigation, flood control, and power; 265 feet high.
9. Famed streets in New York's Chinatown.
10. The capital city of Denmark.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Watchful Waiting*

By LE PELLEY


I THINK COMING OUT HERE TO CATCH THAT 9 FOOT CREATURE A LOT OF NONSENSE
HUSH... I HAVE TO FIX THIS ROPE...
KEEP A SHARP WATCH — WE DON'T WANT TO MISS HIM..
DON'T WORRY ABOUT THAT!
WHY LOOK SO SAD — YOU AREN'T TIMID ARE YOU?
NO — BUT A FELLOW CAN BE THOUGHTFUL CAN'T HE?
9 FEET TALL.. THAT WOULD BE UP TO THE ROOF OF THAT BARN
DON'T BE SUCH A PESSIMIST — HE MIGHT BE ONLY 8 FEET TALL.....

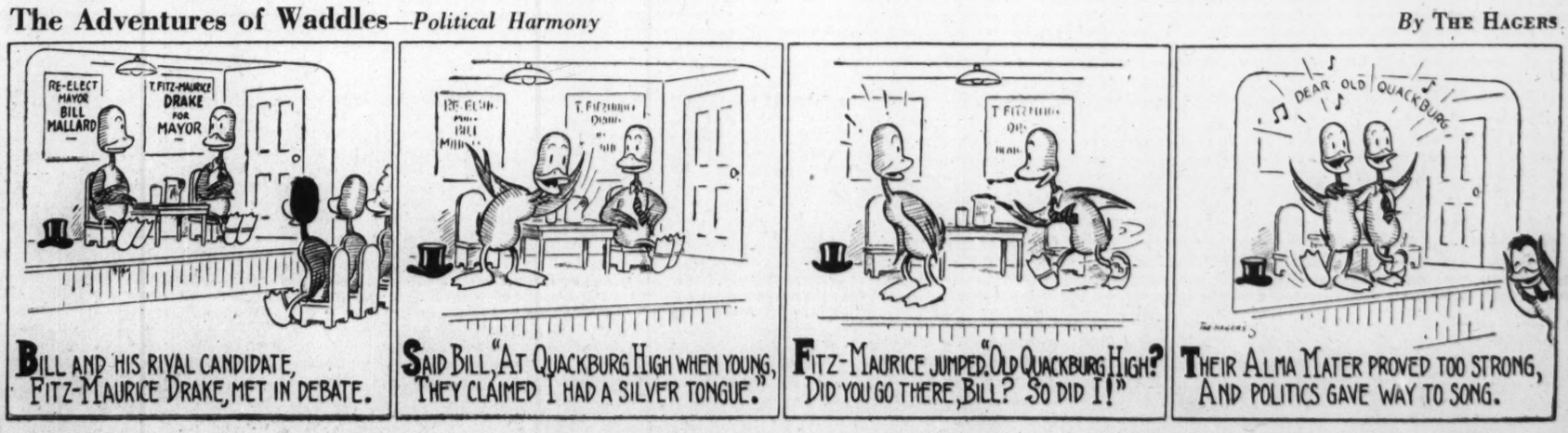
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not Only a Fair but a Reunion Too!*

By RODGERS

Uncle George invited the Boss and me to go with him to the county fair today—
"Hm-m-It seems to be something like a circus," I said to myself—
Only I thought it was more fun—
Especially when I discovered that ol' Nicodemus, Bossy and some of my summer friends were there!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Political Harmony*

By THE HAGERS


RE-ELECT MAYOR BILL MALLARD
T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE FOR MAYOR
BILL AND HIS RIVAL CANDIDATE, FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE, MET IN DEBATE.
SAID BILL, "AT QUACKBURG HIGH WHEN YOUNG, THEY CLAIMED I HAD A SILVER TONGUE."
FITZ-MAURICE JUMPED. "OLD QUACKBURG HIGH? DID YOU GO THERE, BILL? SO DID I!"
DEAR OLD QUACKBURG
THEIR ALMA MATER PROVED TOO STRONG, AND POLITICS GAVE WAY TO SONG.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Indispensable Independence

Who is the indispensable man in America today? The citizen who thinks for himself. Or herself.

Fifty million Americans could be wrong. The 50,000,000 who are expected to vote on November 5 might some day vote as much like sheep as the millions who repeatedly ratify the decisions of the German and Russian dictators in their "elections." But such induced unanimity is impossible today in the United States. For the simple reason that Americans have had free opportunity to hear every side of every issue and millions will not let anybody tell them how to vote.

Millions still are waiting for further light before deciding how to vote, a sure sign that they are not "yes-men." Indeed there is evidence that the electorate is deeply conscious that there was never more need for prayerful and conscientious exercise of genuine self-government. There is a realization that what makes dictators is the willingness of people to be "dictatees." There is also widespread appreciation of the intangibles which make democracy work, and particularly of the roles of tolerant discussion and dissident opinion.

This feature of democratic self-government had its greatest development in the small independent religious congregations which grew up following the Reformation. Charles P. Taft has well described their attitude:

> Because these dissenters believed that God spoke to each man's conscience, each felt that he must listen with respect to the opinions expressed by every other one in the group. Gradually they arrived at the conclusion that whatever was decided by the majority, after full and free discussion, was likely to be closest to God's will for all of them.

Out of that concept grew the saying, "Vox populi, vox Dei." Of course, "the voice of the people is the voice of God" only to the extent that the people consciously and understandingly seek divine guidance and let the best in themselves be expressed in their vote. Clearly it rules out dictation by anyone or anything but conscience. This indispensable religious ingredient of democracy requires that passion, prejudice, or self-seeking shall not tell the electorate how to vote.

This newspaper has frequently emphasized this essential of self-government. It has sought to encourage readers to approach election decisions on that basis and never to expect it to dictate their opinions. It exercises the freedom to voice its own opinions, but tries to rise above party or personality and to take its position on fundamental issues—as on the third term in the present campaign. And to discussions of political questions this newspaper endeavors to bring light rather than heat, to illuminate fairly and frankly the alternatives from which citizens must choose.

In matters of human government perfection has not been attained and one can only choose what to the best of his understanding appears nearest right. That opportunity, that responsibility, belongs definitely to each individual and so long as it is exercised prayerfully there will be free government.

Political Echidnas

In that delightful little collection of intimate sketches, "Mrs. Miniver," the author introduces—by way of the London zoo—a little known, quite useless and thoroughly unlikable creature, called the echidna. A bio-chemist friend, who likes to read himself a lesson now and then, takes Mrs. Miniver to see this form of animal life, which spends all its days in sleeping and arouses itself at night only long enough to devour its provided food.

The echidna, one gathers, is the perfect physical representation of sloth and apathy. It eats and sleeps, nothing more—though doubtless it might listen to the radio or look at a movie now and then, were these things within the ken of an echidna. Naturally, it cares nothing about what goes on all around it, preferring its creature comfort to all else—oblivious to the world and its problems.

Doubtless there are human echidnas. They look at the "funnies" and maybe the pictures and glance at the front page headlines or listen to war bulletins over the radio long enough to know what the boys down at the corner—or the girls at the bridge table—are talking about. But they're usually too busy to vote on election day. That's out of an echidna's routine. So the precinct boss gladly undertakes the job for them.

Moral: Who but an echidna needs one?

Aristocracy of Tomorrow

And now, the "World of Tomorrow" belongs to the world of yesterday. But there's so much more to it than that. Forty-five million odd Americans—and so many can't be so odd—have visited the New York fair. So the estimators tell us. Forty-five million folk whose sons and daughters, cousins and nephews, sisters, brothers, aunts, uncles, fathers, mothers, grandparents, can say, "Oh, yes, one of my relatives saw the World of Tomorrow." And this is to say nothing of the 6,000,000 or more who visited Treasure Island on the other side of the United States.

With all these millions of fair-goers, there is practically nobody in the United States who has not been to the fair or who doesn't know somebody who has been.

Perhaps going to the fair isn't what it was in '93. But it still puts one in the fortunate minority—a kind of democratic aristocracy. It doesn't matter any more that your grandmother wasn't one of those distinguished Americans who were set apart by their visit to Chicago. If you are one of the fifty-one million, you can take satisfaction in the reply of a newly created peer who was taunted by an old-line noble on having no ancestry to speak of. "You," replied the new peer, "are only a descendant. I am an ancestor."

Can it be the Italian press is right when it talks of the "demo-plutocracies"? Britain is suspected by Axis commentators of being populated with 47,000,000 Churchills, and the United States has now become a nation of 51,000,000 notable ancestors.

Super-Government

A visitor to Washington after an absence of twenty years returned to his home town to tell his friends that he was frightened by the thousands of offices and scores of thousands of workers which were to him the visual representation of government. "We used to think that we 'ran' the Government," he said. "But it's grown too big for us. It 'runs' us now."

Wendell Willkie meant something like that when he wrote: "In the United States the system of free economic enterprise managed by the people is gradually being supplanted by a government-dominated economy managed by the Federal bureaus in Washington." It is this bureaucracy which the Republican nominee in his Detroit speech pledged himself to reduce.

It is not strange that the visitor to Washington found outward conditions changed. Lawrence Sullivan, a Washington newspaper man, has written a book, "The Dead Hand of Bureaucracy," in which he points out that while the population of the United States has multiplied twenty-five times in the last 140 years, the administrative personnel of the Federal Government has multiplied 17,950 times—more than 700 times faster than the population.

During the seven years of the New Deal, Federal employees in Washington more than doubled in number to reach the huge total of 133,000, as of last August, with a total national payroll numbering more than one million!

But it is not the mere number of employees, despite the heavy payroll and office overhead entailed, that constitutes the threat against popular government and free enterprise. Scores of agencies exercise control over every type of business. Retail stores, for instance, are obliged to return reports to twenty-six bureaus! Inspectors from such agencies may take over a company's books for days at a time, checking inventories, questioning employees, auditing accounts, scrutinizing advertising copy, and in a score of ways hampering and restricting the flow of operations. Superimposed upon the bureaucratic structure is a pyramid of executive rulings, regulations, and orders which have the effect of law, especially in the executive commissions established within the last few years.

Conceivably much bureaucratic activity is necessary. Probably much of it is helpful. In general it is guarded by judicial review, but that is costly. Certainly much could be dispensed with and no public inconvenience result.

What obviously is needed is a nonpartisan survey of governmental agencies whose conclusions may form the basis of orderly reduction in the huge centralization of Federal power. The Council of State Governments has endeavored to remove some of the occasions for Federal bureaucracy, and the Annual Conference of Governors has devoted its discussions to the problem, but obviously the task is one for a National Administration to undertake—an Administration that is not devoted to extending government power.

Our Readers Say—

Rejecting Suggestions of Futility

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The dictators in Europe succeeded in getting their hold on the people by first convincing them of the futility of disagreeing with dictator practices. It was accomplished, in short, by deliberate mental suggestion—the dictators asserted what they wished the people to believe, and they continued to assert it loudly and often until the majority were induced to acquiesce.

We continually hear statements which are known to be unfair and untrue, and these statements are being constantly reiterated in the hope that they will be accepted by a sufficient number to influence the results at the polls. This is nothing more than the belief that evil can outtalk and outweigh good, and we notice the results when we hear people of high ideals conceding that our democratic form of government is vital to security and prosperity, but asserting at the same time that nothing can be done to change the course of the opposition because too many people are willing to cast their vote for what seems to them to be a temporary material benefit.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are peculiarly fitted to recognize and reject mesmeric suggestion, and they should be particularly aware of what this propaganda is seeking to accomplish. Even if we were to become convinced that everyone we might know is going to vote on the opposite side, does it not still remain our duty to go to the polls and cast our vote for the side which we feel to be nearest right? BETSY BAGLER

Rochester, N. Y.

"Three Times He Was Elected"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"It was in 1920 that the Republic's National Assembly gave him the title 'Taticek, or Little Father, and the privilege, almost unique in the history of democracies, of remaining President for life. *Three times* he was elected, and his grateful and devoted people certainly would have gone on electing him regularly each seven years if he had not now held some sort of election within himself and announced his intention to retire.

"How big he bulks among the statesmen of the postwar era! In that continent of fallen governments and battered frontiers, it is indeed astounding how President Masaryk and the Republic of Czechs and Slovaks have stood strong *against the rising tide of dictatorship.*"

The italics are mine, but the words are yours. They were taken from an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of December 19, 1935. It would be helpful if you could tell your readers why you think that a third term for a President can be a safeguard against dictatorship in one country and a threat to democracy in another.

Boston SUBSCRIBER

[Editor's note—Because we believe conditions are not comparable and doubt if Subscriber would like any more than we would to see a "Little Father" in the U. S. A.]

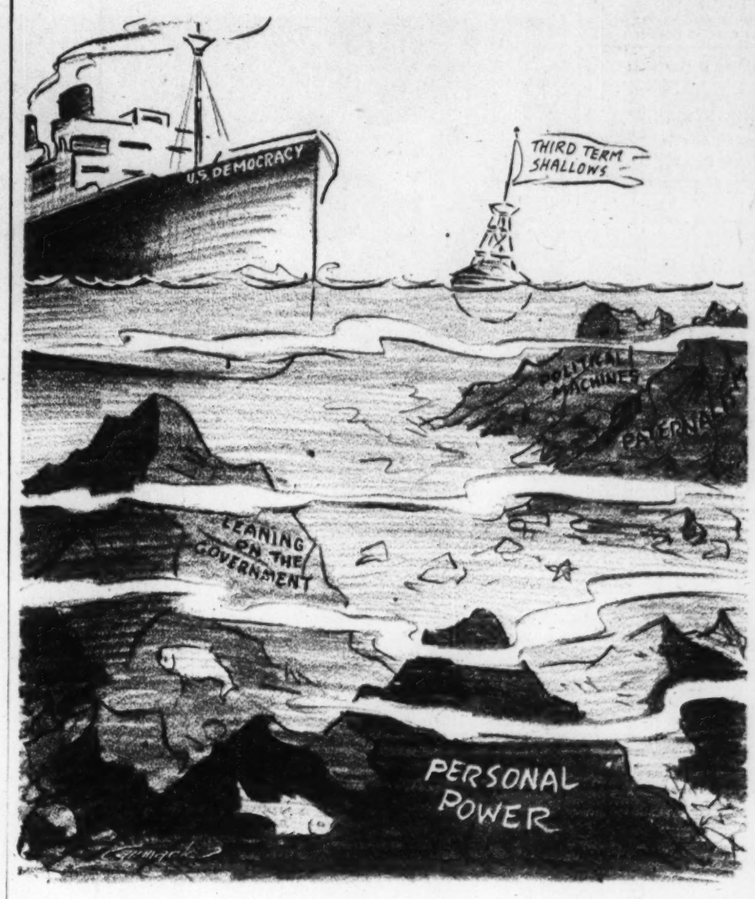
The Clear-Minded Voter

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Roosevelt seems to have more advantage than disadvantage in that he has had more experience as a politician and is better known to the voters than Mr. Willkie. Although this may influence many people, it will not carry any weight with the clear-minded voter when he makes his choice as to which of the two will (1) do the general public the most good; (2) serve to strengthen and perpetuate our democratic system; (3) work the least burden on the taxpayer; and (4) be able to hand over to his successor in 1944 a country that is in better shape than when he went into office. JOHN SEELEY

Nutley, N. J.

Steer Carefully, Captain Voter!



"Rotation in Office": A Democratic Ideal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, was an advocate of democracy. Today, when so much thought is being given to the survival of democracy in the modern world, and particularly now when the people of the United States are concerned with the election of a President who will uphold the democratic ideal of government, it should be of value to the readers of this paper to review what position Mrs. Eddy took with respect to democracy.

In the first place, she provided in the Manual of her Church (p. 74): "In Christian Science each branch church shall be distinctly democratic in its government, and no individual, and no other church shall interfere with its affairs."

Further, in a statement published in June, 1904, she amplified in greater detail what she meant by a democratic government. This statement, which may be found in her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 246, 254), she considered of enough importance to allow it to be printed in the by-laws of branch churches. It is:

> The Magna Charta of Christian Science means much, *multum in parvo*,—all-in-one and one-in-all. It stands for the inalienable, universal rights of men. Essentially democratic, its government is administered by the common consent of the governed, wherein and whereby man governed by his creator is self-governed. The church is the mouthpiece of Christian Science,—its law and gospel are according to Christ Jesus; its rules are health, holiness, and immortality,—equal rights and privileges, equality of the sexes, rotation in office.

In compliance with the idea of "rotation in office," many of the larger branch churches have stipulated in their By-laws that the Readers, who are among the most important officers in these churches, shall not be eligible for re-election after serving a term of three years. Moreover, in accordance with her democratic concepts, Mrs. Eddy herself has specified in the Manual of The Mother Church (p. 33) that "The Church Reader shall not be a Leader."

It is worth considering in these days of decision, with democracy apparently on trial, that Mrs. Eddy included among her democratic ideals not only "equal rights and privileges" but also "rotation in office," saying that it "promotes wisdom, quiets mad ambition, satisfies justice, and crowns honest endeavors." (Miscellany, p. 250.) I am glad that The Christian Science Monitor is upholding this ideal as it applies to the momentous issues now confronting the voters of this country. CHARLES C. BUTTERWORTH

Philadelphia

Experienced?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the present world crisis, greatest in all history, this nation of the United States needs to have at helm one thoroughly experienced in international affairs. It would be most unwise to make a change of pilots now. The two men that can serve us best during the next few years, bring about a permanent peace based on justice and real co-operation, are President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull.

What the world needs most—every nation on terrain—is that there be a stable lasting peace between all governments. Isolationists must not be allowed again to wreck a lasting peace. Practic l co-operation is necessary between the nations to have stability anywhere in the Western and Eastern world. Our Ship of State needs careful guiding. Franklin Roosevelt and Cordell Hull are best qualified to lead our nation during the coming four years. The Latin Americas look to us, and rightly so, for guidance and help to keep them from being swallowed up by those who lust for territory on the Western Hemisphere. Wisdom demands the electorate of the United States keep at the White House during the next four years from 1941 to 1945 Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Newton Center, Mass. FREDERICK J. BEAN

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Down the Middle of the Road

Mr. Willkie Marches On

By Erwin D. Canham

In the search which political chroniclers may make for the exact upward turning-point in Wendell L. Willkie's very much resurgent campaign for the Presidency, let nobody neglect the missile-throwing. It is pretty well agreed that the tide was turned by Mr. Willkie's own perseverance and pluck, by the cheerful determination of his campaign. And these factors were shown more clearly by his behavior when under actual fire than by anything else. The boy or man who flung the first egg may take a place in history along with Mrs. O'Leary's cow or the Bruce's cobweb, or Poor Richard's horseshoe nail.

Actually, the turn in the campaign tides—and how far the turned tide will sweep no man can tell—is a rare political phenomenon. For a great many years, the shrewdest American politicians have agreed that nothing usually happens in the last two weeks of a Presidential campaign to change the outcome. James A. Farley used to say that the voters make up their minds shortly after the two nominations, and that while all the laborious campaigning which follows is necessary, it doesn't really matter. But all such rules are definitely being broken this year.

* * *

Now it is generally agreed that the result on November 5 can be altered by several events. If it be true that President Roosevelt was leading in recent weeks, there is no telling when Mr. Willkie's upcurve can intersect the FDR curve. War developments, it is widely held, may intrude sharply and turn the tide one way or the other. In this state of political thinking, the "floating vote" becomes of more importance than ever. With so many citizens declaring themselves to be "undecided," there is every reason for the two candidates to intensify their efforts until the last moment. And during such intensive activities, mistakes can be made. It was at such a moment (on October 29, 1884) that the Rev. Mr. Burchard uttered his famous "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" phrase in support of James G. Blaine, and admittedly elected Grover Cleveland therewith. The Cleveland-Blaine eleventh-hour situation seems in many ways more parallel with the present situation than with any election since.

Not only is the "uncertain" vote dominating the electoral prospects, but more citizens seem certain to cast their ballots this time than ever before in American history. There are actually no less than 80,528,000 persons entitled to vote this year. The largest total ever to vote before was 45,647,117 in the Roosevelt-Landon election. That compares with a potential 75,137,000 in 1936.

* * *

The statisticians think that this year at least 50,000,000 persons will vote. The number has been rising strikingly every four years. In 1932 it was 39,816,522 and in 1928 it was 36,879,414. The jump of 6,000,000 from the rousing campaign of 1932 to the dull effort of 1936 gives ground for thinking that the rise in 1940 will be by at least 5,000,000. That would be a sum virtually equal to the total increase in the potential electorate in these four years, but that does not mean that all who have passed the mark of 21 in the last four years will vote. The difference will be made up of persons who could have voted in 1936 but did not. The increase of the part of the population eligible to vote has been greater in the past ten years than the increase in the whole electorate.

Registrations are also at new highs, with the totals of women voters substantially higher than ever before, both in mass and in proportion. Exactly what this portends has the politicians all scrambling and guessing. Women are not so politically "orthodox" as men; they jump from ballot to ballot; and in this year they may be more receptive to Republican arguments against unbalanced budgets and war possibilities than men would be. Moreover, the several millions of turned-21 men and women—who used to be rather sympathetic to President Roosevelt—may have this penchant counterbalanced by the war issue.

It all adds up to a picture of unparalleled electoral uncertainty. These last-minute analyses may be wishful after all. It should be recalled that an election can be virtually a landslide in electoral-college votes and yet be extremely close. It could be that kind of a landslide this time.

At any rate, despite the thrown eggs and tomatoes, it has been a relatively clean and fair campaign to this moment. The way is open for national unification after election.

The Wide Horizon

Surrey Hide-Out

By Peter Lyne

LONDON

The countryside round London isn't the haven of rest and quiet it used to be. But at least we can offer harassed Londoners more space in which to dodge the bombs. An opportunity to escape for a few hours from that feeling of being shut up in the metropolis with bombers overhead, brings visitors for the night to our Surrey cottage even though, judging by past experience, we are just as likely to be bombed as they are in Kensington or Maida Vale.

When we show a visitor the spare room, instead of pointing proudly to the dahlia bed, we now draw attention to the copse up the lane. "There's a batch of unexploded bombs behind it," we explain. "So don't be alarmed if there's a big bang in that direction. We've been assured we are out of range of damage."

We add there was another bunch of time bombs about the same distance away on the other side of the house, but they went off yesterday. We then acquaint our visitor with the nightly routine of a rural air raid warden's post, and try to give him a rough idea of what he may hear so that even if he is awakened, his rest shall be as little disturbed as possible.

We describe how twilight is an awkward hour. Enemy planes try to sneak round to an armament factory about five miles away before searchlight beams become effective. It was in this between-light that several machines attacked our little village recently, dropping twelve bombs, demolishing a number of workmen's cottages, but miraculously causing only one minor casualty.

* * *

In this attack, incendiary bombs were also scattered in the fields and I had my first experience of putting them out. Jim, farmhand from up the road, was so excited he couldn't work the stirrup pump handle.

"Try a bit of dirt," he said as nothing but air came out of the nozzle. So we scooped earth over the sputtering lumps of white-hot magnesium, and they went out quite quickly. George Wapshott, dashing about on a bicycle, without any illumination and balancing a fire extinguisher on his handlebars, was voted afterwards to have been almost as terrifying as the bombs.

We comforted our visitor that when twilight is over, things are usually pretty quiet till the 9 o'clock news. This period is apt to be tricky. The most effective waveband often fades out in deference to approaching enemy planes. Alternative bands are erratic and one can't have the set tuned too loud lest it drown the fall of incendiary bombs outside. Incidentally farm folk call them "incinerator" bombs in that self-assured manner which makes one feel almost ashamed of using the right word.

Around 9:30 we have to admit enemy planes are usually passing over our house in more or less constant succession and there may be a good deal of noise from gunfire and bombs. Ten o'clock ought to be the visitor's bedtime, since he needs a good night's rest, but that's the time the head warden usually telephones me to look around for unexploded bombs.

* * *

At 11 o'clock the police have a habit of phoning to ask if any bombs have been located. Also, my wife may be called out at any time, complete with tin hat and A. R. P. regalia, to act as messenger, using our car.

If bombs drop while she is away complications are such, we warn our visitor, he might be called on for assistance. The dogs must be stopped barking, a quick decision made on whether to wake the four children and marshal them in the supposedly safest room—the hall. Watch must be kept outside for "incidents."

Midnight dog-exercise is an opportunity for a good look round, for another view of London fireworks, a thought for the Londoners themselves, and occasionally a reassuring chat with nearby cottage folk anxiously staying up long past their normal bed-time. Going to bed ourselves is a lingering process, protracted by a sense of duty. Thereafter our head warden calls up by phone only in an emergency. Mostly we sleep though the drone of planes, the thrump of guns, and the crash of bombs continues.

Our visitors usually sleep, too, especially if they are used to nights in shelters and the close-up boom of the London barrage.

We can't any longer offer quiet broken only by the song of the nightingales, but we can offer a bed in a cottage, a hide-out in a Surrey lane far from the giant metropolis.

Most of all, we half-time Londoners can pay unbounded tribute to the wonderful courage of those who are Londoners by night as well as by day.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.